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HAND-BOOK
OF
WAKEFIELD

WILL. E. EATON.

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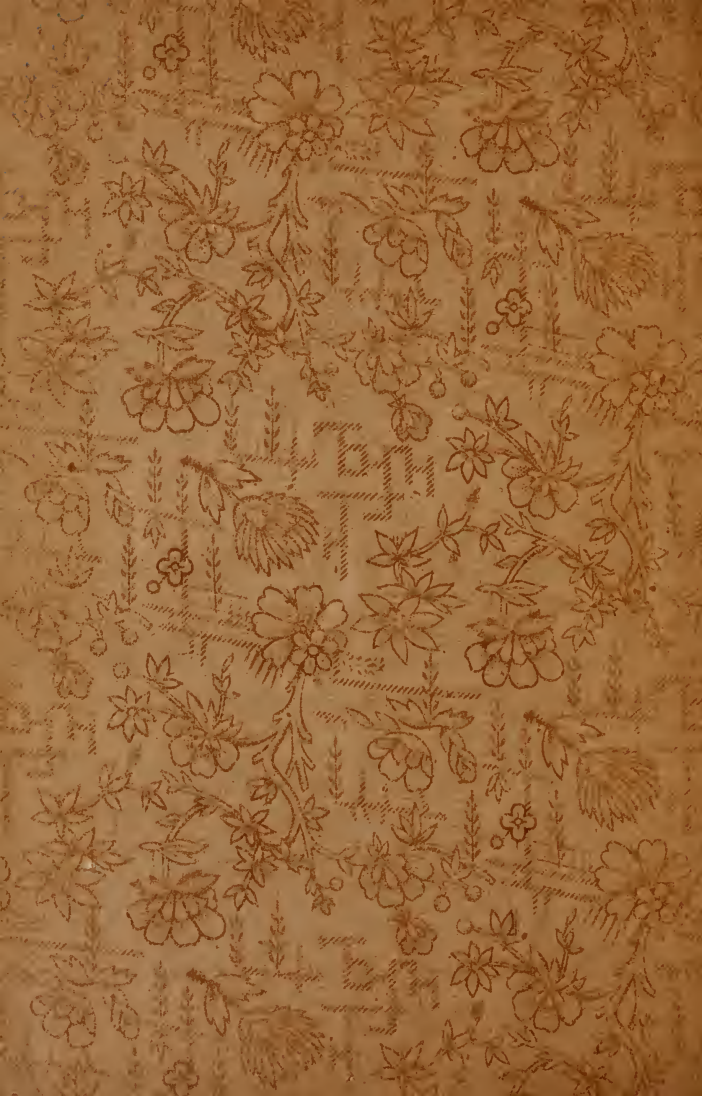
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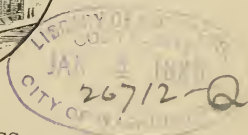
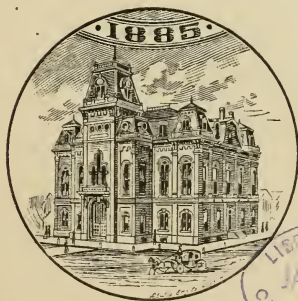
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HAND-BOOK OF WAKEFIELD, MASS.

A STRANGERS' GUIDE AND RESIDENTS' MANUAL.

✓
BY WILL. E. EATON.



WAKEFIELD, MASS.:
THE CITIZEN AND BANNER PRESS.
1885.

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PREFATORY.

The present work, the first of its kind in Wakefield, was undertaken and published with the advice and wishes of many friends, for the purpose of supplying the citizens of Wakefield, as well as the stranger, with a small handbook of the town, containing a concise sketch of the town's history, and such other valuable matter relating to the natural features, the industries, and the statistics of Wakefield, which are of interest and worth to townsmen and others ; and to present this information in the smallest possible space, and for a price within the reach of all. My design, primarily, was that, through its influence, good citizens might be attracted to our pretty town, and make it a permanent home for themselves and families. The history has been obtained to a great extent from the "HISTORY OF WAKEFIELD," by the late Hon. Lilley Eaton.

I have endeavored, simply and clearly, to state facts as they appear, and have studiously avoided unnecessary matter. The tables of statistics, especially those relating to the expenses of the town in each of its many departments, have been prepared with great care. The illustrations were prepared by the Heliotype Printing Co., of Boston, from photographs taken by Mr. George P. Aborn of Wakefield.

The result of much labor and considerable expense appears in the following pages, and there remains nothing for me to add, but to express my sincere and warmest thanks to those who have in any way assisted me in the preparation of this work. I offer this volume as a humble memorial of my interest in my native town. My inexperience will, I hope, be sufficient excuse for any errors which may appear.

WILL. E. EATON.

WAKEFIELD, December 25, 1885.

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“No soft Italian scenes we boast,
Our Summer skies less clear;
But prized, the grandeur of our coast—
Our rocky hillsides dear.

No notes of foreign praise we swell,
Not ‘Naples view, and rest!’
*Our invitation is,—‘Come, dwell
In Wakefield, and be blest’.*”

WAKEFIELD.

NATURE has given to Wakefield remarkable advantages of situation. With its multitudinous attractions on land and lake, it is as pretty and as picturesque a town as can be found in Eastern Massachusetts. She rivals in beauty and loveliness of scenery, in pure air and wholesome atmosphere, her sister towns, and stands, with her special natural and artificial advantages, first and foremost in the suburban towns of busy and prosperous Boston. It is true that Wakefield can not boast of being the home of a Longfellow, a Washington, or other literary and military heroes of distinction. No massive and majestic temples of art adorn her streets ; no monuments of great height tower above her grassy slopes in commanding and significant splendor. Yet, notwithstanding she is wanting in many of these special features—possessing as she does so large a share of scenic beauty, so abundantly provided with gas, and a pure and never-failing water supply, containing school facilities of unusual and acknowledged excellence, having within her limits manufactures and industries of no inconsiderable importance, so conve-

niently connected with bands of iron with the leading business centres in this section of the country, being situated as she is in the very midst of a circle of large and flourishing commercial cities, having unrivalled lake and hill scenery, together with excellent boating facilities, containing within her bounds such a magnificent park, and with her many benevolent, financial and literary institutions—it is not at all surprising that Wakefield has gathered into her peaceful and quiet domain, from all ends of the earth, a goodly number of people, and manufactories, which are yearly on the increase.

Wakefield, containing 4,568 acres, is bounded on the north by the town of Reading, on the east by Lynnfield and Saugus, on the south by Melrose, and on the west by Stoneham and Reading. Its central village is in latitude 42 deg., 30 min., 26 sec., north, and in longitude 71 deg., 4 min., 42 sec., west from Greenwich.

Her early history may be found elsewhere in these pages. From early colonial times, down to the present day, she has steadily grown in opulence, prosperity and importance. Her children have won fame and eminence within and beyond her boundaries.

As early as the year 1645, an ancient historian, familiar with the locality, remarked that Wakefield “is well watered, situate about a great pond, and her habitation is fallen in the very centre of the country.” To one interested in the study of antiquity, and the persevering efforts with which a settlement begun in the centre of a dense primeval wilderness struggled out from insignificance into one the most prosperous and attractive representative towns

of Massachusetts, our pretty and inviting village furnishes an excellent opportunity for such study. Much deserving tribute of veneration and respect is due to those hardy settlers of 1639 and later, whose heroic and noble efforts made less difficult the achievements of the generations which followed them.

Let us look about the town for visible evidences of the town's weal and affluence. We see dispersed here and there, on every side, public buildings of varied and pleasing architectural design, and substantially built dwelling houses, neat and convenient, with beautiful and alluring surroundings. Large and costly residences, beautiful to look at, and some even approaching magnificence, are clustered about the centre and more thickly-settled sections of the town, and on the shores of the lakes,—all evidences of a happy, prosperous and contented people.

The sanitary condition of the town will bear favorable comparison with that of neighboring cities and towns. Steps will be probably be taken within a few years looking to the establishment of a permanent public system of sewerage. Our streets are clean, and everything about the town has a wholesome and tidy appearance.

LAKES.

There are two lakes within the limits of the town, which in themselves, with their surroundings, present attractions unequalled in this neighborhood. The largest of them is Lake Quannapowitt, located a little distance

to the north of the central part of the village, and about which a local writer has the following appropriate lines :

“Fair Lake ! how oft I’ve wandered o’er
Thy grassy banks and pebbled shore,
While on thy surface sunbeams played,
And distant trees, in lengthened shade,
Met the mild skies ethereal blue,
When can I cease to think of you?”

This beautiful sheet of clear, blue water covers about 264 acres. Its southern and northern shores are covered by a smooth and sandy or gravelly margin sloping gently and gracefully down to the water’s edge. In shape the lake is quite irregular, but is stated approximately to be about one mile in length, and one-half mile in width. “Cemetery Point” juts out on the west shore at a point about half way up the lake, giving a varied and rather pleasing aspect to the western border of the pond. Its outlet is the Saugus river which, forming a part of the northern and eastern boundaries of the town, flows on its circuitous way through Saugus into the great Atlantic, being joined on its way by Mill river, the outlet of Crystal Lake.

Lake Quannapowitt was well stocked with bass, salmon and other fish several years ago, and the piscatory sport may be called good at the present time. Fishing is carried on under the direction and supervision of a Board of Fish Committee, annually elected by the town, and it has been through their zealous efforts in a large degree

that this sport is allowed to become more enjoyable, and in a certain sense more profitable as the years draw on. Only the inhabitants of Wakefield are permitted to fish in this lake, and they only after having obtained a permit from the Committee. The fishing season commences on the first of July, and closes on the first of November each year. During this period fishing is permitted on Wednesdays from sunrise until sunset, and on Saturdays from 12 o'clock M. until sunset. The banks of Lake Quannapowitt, though nowhere wild and precipitous, present scenes and views of rare and varied beauty. Many fine residences enhance the natural prospect of the eastern shore, or, as it is frequently called, "Lake-side." The Public Park fronts on the south shore of the lake.

Crystal Lake, which in size is considerably smaller than her sister lake, contains about sixty-four acres, and is so hemmed in by surrounding elevations of land and artificial attractions, in the shape of handsome dwelling-houses and pleasant and spacious grounds, as to afford much beautiful and romantic scenery. The rise of land to the west of the pond furnishes many fine building sites. On the north shore is located the slightly pumping station of the Wakefield Water Company, with the unique residence of the Superintendent of the Works. Here, by means of two large Knowles pumps in the station, pure, crystal water is furnished to the inhabitants of Wakefield and Stoneham for fire and domestic purposes. The Boston and Maine Railroad skirts its eastern margin, and passengers on the trains witness panoramic scenes of exceeding

beauty. Two small islands dot the surface of the lake at its lower end.

“From rounded Cedar’s airy crest,
View lake, with leafy hem,—
Two fairy islands on its breast,
Shining a crystal gem.”

HILLS.

Who is there that has had an opportunity to range about the woody, rock-bound hills that extend along our eastern and western borders, who failed to perceive that Wakefield is encompassed by some of Nature’s most delightful and inviting scenery? Many are the pleasant walks and rambles which radiate from the town around and about these hills. The principal elevations are Cowdrey’s Hill, Cedar Hill, Hart’s Hill, Prospect Hill, Castle Rock (just over the Wakefield-Saugus line) and Tudor’s Hill.

STREETS.

The streets of Wakefield number ninety, and are lighted by sixty-eight street lights, and a considerable number of kerosene lamps. The streets are kept in unusually good condition at much labor and expense. The digging up of the principal town ways, in 1882, for the laying of the water pipes of the Wakefield Water Company, placed them in rather poor condition for some time, but under the management of an efficient Board of Road Commissioners the streets have again assumed their

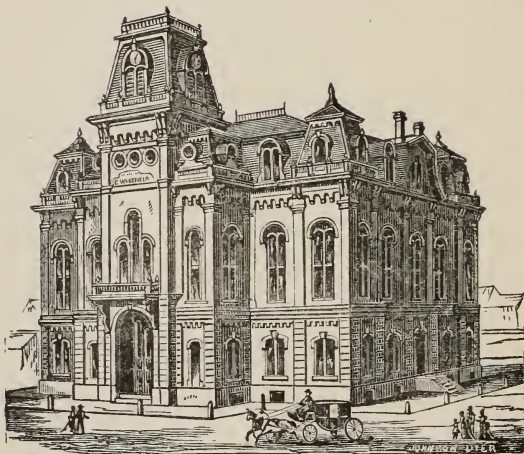
wanted evenness and solidity. The town annually appropriates \$5,000, or more, to keep our highways and bridges in proper shape. The many and pleasant drives in and about the town have long been a source of boasting for ourselves, and a genuine pleasure for visitors.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Although Wakefield boasts no distinction for her public buildings she has those which are worthy of more than a passing notice, and which our people point to with not a little pride. The principal of the architectural structures and most central public building is the Town Hall, located on the corner of Main and Water streets, a public edifice unsurpassed in the town for the beauty of its architectural design, the thoroughness of its workmanship, the convenience of its numerous apartments, and the elegance of its spacious audience hall.

This stately edifice was the munificent gift of the late Cyrus Wakefield. The dedicatory exercises of the Town Hall Building occurred February 22, 1871, at which time Mr. Wakefield formally presented the title-deeds and keys of the building to the representatives of the town.

Next to the Town Hall, in beauty of design, stands the Baptist Church, on Main street, prominent among the adorning features of our main thoroughfare. The High School Building, the Congregational and the Universalist churches, the Episcopal Chapel, and St. Joseph's and the Methodist churches, are representative and significant



TOWN HALL.

structures of beauty and usefulness. Among the large business blocks, may be mentioned Walton's Block, Cate's Building, Butler's Block, Connell and Curley's Block, Wakefield's Block, Perkins' Block, Kingman's Block, Brown's Block, Millers' Building, the Bank Building, and many others of less dimensions.

PUBLIC HALLS.

The large audience hall in the Town Hall building ranks first in beauty, as well as in seating and stage accommodations. The seating capacity is 1164 divided as follows: floor, 704, and galleries, 460. Memorial Hall, situated in the north east corner of the same building, on the first floor, is handsomely and appropriately furnished. This hall contains marble tablets, encased in a black walnut finish, on which are inscribed the names of those honored soldiers of Wakefield who died victims of the Great Rebellion. The walls are hung with the portraits of many veterans of the late war, including an excellent picture of the late Maj. H. M. Warren, in whose honor Post 12, G. A. R. was named. Several years ago this hall was fitted up with tables and other appurtenances and has since been utilized as a Public Reading Room, and here our youth as well as those persons of more mature years can inform and amuse themselves through the perusal of the daily, weekly, monthly and other publications here provided. Kingman's Hall, in Kingman's Block, over the Post Office, is

much used for social parties, assemblies and similar purposes. Albion Hall on Albion street, formerly occupied by the Methodist Society, is now utilized by the Knights of Labor. It has a fine floor for dancing. Odd Fellows' Hall, located in Walton's Block on Main street, Armory Hall, in the old Town Hall building at the corner of Main and Salem streets, Perkins' Hall on Mechanic Street, Grand Army Hall in the east end of Wakefield's Block, with entrance on Lincoln street, old G. A. R. Hall in Walton's Block, and St. Joseph's Hall on Murray street, are public assemblage places of importance, besides having their regular uses.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Wakefield was one of the first towns in the Commonwealth to avail herself of the provisions of an act of the Legislature authorizing towns to establish and support public libraries.

The Beebe Town Library was established in 1856 and was at that time called the "South Reading Library." The change to its present name was made in 1868 in honor of the late Lucius Beebe, Esq., a generous contributor to its funds. The Library is located in a spacious room in the northwest corner of the Town Hall building on Main street, and contains some over 8000 volumes. Mrs. Hattie A. Shepard is the accomplished and efficient librarian. The Library is open regularly on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7 until 9

o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 2 until 5 o'clock. The Public Library has become a permanent institution, is firmly fixed in the popular regard, and thousands of books distributed weekly afford unbounded profit and pleasure to young and old. The government and general superintendence of the Library is in charge and under direct supervision of a Board of Trustees, chosen annually by the town, and who serve without compensation.

PUBLIC READING ROOM.

Wakefield is noted for the attention which it gives to institutions calculated to develop and improve the moral and intellectual condition of her citizens. The Public Reading Room was established in Memorial Hall, Town Hall building, in 1883, in conformity with a vote of the town passed May 7th, 1883. Here on large tables may be found all the valuable and popular daily, weekly and monthly publications of celebrity and usefulness. Its central location, its proximity to the Public Library, and convenient and pleasant accommodations for teachers, scholars and the public at large, make the room a pleasurable and beneficial resort. The Reading Room is open every week-day evening from 7 until 10 o'clock, with the exception of a short time during the summer months, when special rules are in order, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of each week from 2 until 5 o'clock, and is FREE TO ALL.

PERIODICALS ON THE TABLES OF THE READING ROOM.

Quarterlies.—North American Review.

Monthlies.—Eclectic ; Popular Science ; Century ; Atlantic ; Blackwood's Review ; Harper's ; Chambers' Journal ; Hall's Journal of Health ; School Journal ; Poultry ; American Agriculturist ; Carpentry and Building ; Godey's Lady's Book ; All the Year Round ; Our Continent ; Wheelman.

Fortnightly.—Literary World.

Weeklies.—Metal Worker ; Forest and Stream ; Courier Des Etats-Unis ; American Bee Journal ; Youths' Companion ; Scientific American ; American Architect ; Woman's Journal ; Washington World ; Harper's Bazaar ; Harper's Weekly ; Frank Leslie's Illustrated ; Popular Science ; Weekly Telegram ; Judge ; Puck ; Life ; Punch ; Springfield Republican ; Irish World ; Pilot ; Wakefield Citizen and Banner ; Wakefield Bulletin ; Transcript.

Dailies.—Boston Herald ; Boston Globe ; New York Graphic.

TRUSTEES OF BEEBE-TOWN LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Thomas Winship, Joseph M. Skulley, George H. Teague, Solon O. Richardson, John R. Mansfield, Chester W. Eaton, Charles A. Dean, Otis V. Waterman, Jacob C. Hartshorne, Cyrus Wakefield, *William H. Morrison, William N. Tyler, Thomas L. Whalen, Geo. H. Towle, William F. Young, Eugene O'Hea, Stephen W. Lufkin, S. K. Hamilton, R. H. Mitchell.

* Removed to Manchester, N. H.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Wakefield is quite a railroad centre. The natural character of the country in and about Wakefield flanked on either side by towering hills, seems to compel the various railway lines coming from the north, northeast and east, to converge at the Junction and to pursue their way together between the steep slopes of Hart's Hill and the margin of Crystal Lake, through the pretty village of Greenwood to the busy metropolis.

Wakefield is in direct communication with all the principal cities in Eastern Massachusetts, including Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Malden, Somerville, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell and with Concord, Manchester and Dover, N. H. and Portland, Me., and in close connection with all the attractive sea-shore resorts on the seacoast of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. There are three lines at present running through the town, all controlled by the Boston & Maine R. R. Corporation; the direct line from Boston to Portland being known as the main line; from Boston to Newburyport, known as the "Newburyport Branch" or the "Danvers Railroad;" and from Boston to Salem, *via* Wakefield, known as the "South Reading Branch."

With all the above named cities, besides other cities beyond and in other states, and towns and villages of lesser importance between the cities above named, Wakefield has easy and rapid communication.

At present our town has 22 inward and 22 outward trains on every week-day, and 12 trains for Boston, and

9 returning on Sundays, from the Upper Depot. From the Centre Station there are 10 outward and 10 inward trains each day, Sundays excepted. The average running time of inward trains is about 32 minutes, the quickest time being 26 minutes. The average running time of the outward trains is 31 minutes. There are seven depots within the town limits where cars may be taken for Boston. Thus it will be seen that Wakefield is within one-half an hour's ride of busy Boston, and therefore affords an excellent home for business men of the city, who may desire residences for their families in our town.

GAS SUPPLY.

Wakefield was without gas for the lighting of streets and for general use until 1860, when the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Reading, Wakefield and Stoneham was incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. The gas house and buildings utilized in the manufacture and storage of the gas, are situated on Railroad St. This industry although of modern origin, is a most useful one. By it our public streets are made almost as safe in night as in the day time, and our public halls, our private residences and places of business are furnished with a steady and brilliant light. The Company's pipes cover over twenty miles of streets in the three towns, and furnish the best quality of gas to consumers, at \$3.50 per 1000 feet. Our well known and genial fellow citizen, Buchanan B. Burbank, is the Superintendent of the Works.

WATER SUPPLY.

By an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts approved May 4, 1872, the Quannapowitt Water Company was incorporated for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Wakefield and Stoneham, with water for fire and domestic purposes. The Company was given the authority to take, hold, and convey, into and through these towns the waters of Lake Quannapowitt, or Crystal Lake, or both, in the town of Wakefield, together with the tributary waters which flow to either of the said lakes. Among the gentlemen prominently interested in the Company at this time, were Cyrus Wakefield, Lucius Beebe and James F. Emerson of Wakefield, and John Hill, H. H. Mawhinney, Onslow Gilmore of Stoneham and Francis H. Knight of Reading. It was explicitly set forth in said Act of Incorporation that should "the supply of water prove insufficient for more than one town, for domestic purposes, the town of Wakefield shall be first supplied," and that "nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude the right of the town of Reading to take water from either or both of said lakes, whenever so authorized by the Legislature."

For several years the Company took no active steps toward the introduction of water into our town or Stoneham. Meetings were held only as often as the law prescribed.

About the year 1881 the Quannapowitt Water Company submitted a proposition to the town to supply it with water for fire and domestic purposes, but it was not

accepted by the town. Committees were appointed, new propositions were presented, but still no action by the town. Matters continued thus for many months until finally at a town meeting, held July 3, 1882, it was voted, 563 to 250, "that the town choose a committee of five citizens, who shall be fully authorized, in the name and behalf of the town, to make and sign a contract with the Quannapowitt Water Company for the purpose of providing the thickly settled portions of the town, with not less than sixty (60) fire hydrants, and a sufficient supply of water for fire protection on the proposed line of water pipes of said company ; said hydrants to be located and placed at such points as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, and that said Committee be empowered and directed to make and execute said contract for a term of ten (10) years, and for a sum not exceeding the amount of three thousand (\$3000) dollars for each year of said contract, payments to be made at the end of each six months' use of said hydrants, provided, however, that said contract shall not be binding upon the town, until it shall have been made and executed by said Committee, and the properly authorized officers of said Water Company."

Messrs. William S. Greenough, Thos. Emerson, Chas. W. Trow, Arlon S. Atherton and Buchanan B. Burbank, as the Committee and as representatives of the town, made and executed the contract with the company, and their report accepted Apr. 2, 1883.

Precisely at 6.55 o'clock on the morning of May 12th, 1883, the Water Company commenced to open the

trenches for the laying of the water pipes, and before the close of the year the inhabitants of Wakefield and Stoneham were in possession of, and using pure water from Crystal Lake.

The name of the Company was changed from Quannapowitt Water Company to Wakefield Water Company by an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1883.

The work of construction was performed under the superintendence of Percy M. Blake, C. E. of Hyde Park. The street pipes were furnished by Messrs. Goodhue and Birnie of Springfield, and laid under the supervision of Supt. Edward J. Chadbourne; the service pipes by George Goodhue of Concord, N. H., and laid under the direction of Supt. Chas. H. Rollins; the pumps by the Knowles Steam Pump Works of Boston; and the reservoir, holding 565,000 gallons, by Kendall & Roberts of Cambridgeport. The pumping station and engineer's residence, located on the north shore of Crystal Lake were constructed by the late George Packard. Mr. B. B. Burbank was the Superintendent until May 1, 1885 when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. George W. Harrington the present Superintendent, as well as engineer at the Pumping Station. Mr. D. H. Darling is President and Mr. C. H. Evans the Treasurer and Secretary of the Company, the capital stock of which is \$30,000.

LOCATION OF THE FIRE HYDRANTS IN WAKEFIELD.

1 Cor. Broadway and Lake.

3 Cor. Maple and Lake.

2 Foot of Oak on Lake.

4 Head of Oak on Albion.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5 Cor. Cedar and Albion. | 29 Cor. Wave ave. and Main. |
| 6 On Albion, half way between Cedar and Gould. | 30 Cor. Lawrence and Main. |
| 7 Cor. Albion and Gould. | 31 Cor. Salem and Main. |
| 8 Chestnut, front Mrs. Leggett's. | 32 On Salem front of Miss C. N. Evans'. |
| 9 Cor. Chestnut and Cedar. | 33 Cor. Pleasant and Salem. |
| 10 Cor. Railroad and Albion. | 34 On Pearl, front of Mrs. Sarah Sweetser's |
| 11 On Albion, west of Methodist Church. | 35 On Pleasant, front of W. J. Bridger's. |
| 12 In front of W. H. Wiley's on Albion. | 36 On Bryant, about half way between Pleasant and Main. |
| 13 Cor. Albion and Main. | 37 Cor. Bryant and Main. |
| 14 West Water, between Railroad and Main. | 38 On Park front Capt. E. D. Eldridge's. |
| 15 On Chestnut, front of T. J. Skinner's | 39 Cor. Park and Pleasant. |
| 16 On Chestnut, front of Dr. E. P. Colby's. | 40 Cor. Eaton and Pleasant. |
| 17 Cor. Chestnut and Railroad. | 41 On Eaton, front of Mason S. Southworth's |
| 18 Front of C. H. Tufts on Avon. | 42 Cor. Crescent and Main. |
| 19 Cor. Avon and Main. | 43 Front of W. G. Skinner's, on Crescent. |
| 20 Yale Avenue, front of D. P. Lane's. | 44 Cor. Centre and Main. |
| 21 Yale Avenue, front of Geo. H. Towle's. | 45 Cor. Otis and Pleasant. |
| 22 On Railroad between Avon and Yale Ave. | 46 On Crescent, at the head of Mechanic. |
| 23 Church, in front of Wm. Deadman's. | 47 In front of John Alexander's Restaurant on Main. |
| 24 On Lafayette in front of John G. Morrill's. | 48 Cor. Lincoln and Crescent. |
| 25 Cor. of Common & Lafayette. | 49 Cor. Water and Main. |
| 26 Cor. Cordis and Main. | 50 Cor. Water and Crescent. |
| 27 Cor. Sweetser and Main. | 51 Cor. Pleasant and Vernon. |
| 28 Cor. Bliss Ct. and Main. | 52 On Water, side of Rattan Buildings. |
| | 53 Main, front of L. Beebe Est. |

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 54 Cor. Melvin and Water. | 58 On Main, front of Freeman |
| 55 On Main, front of Cyrus | Emmons'. |
| Wakefield's. | 59 Cor. Charles and Main. |
| 56 On Main, front of Miss E. | 60 On Main, at Junction, below |
| M. Gardner's. | Mrs. Harriet N. Flint's resi- |
| 57 Cor. Nahant and Main. | dence. |

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Wakefield is, without boasting, a most efficient one. The means supplied for protection against the ravages of fire have long been the pride of our people. A glance at our town's history shows that Wakefield has been remarkably exempt from large and disastrous conflagrations. The large fire at the Rattan Company's Works, on Water street, in 1881, was the most serious fire which ever occurred in Wakefield. This loss, however, was only temporary, as new buildings, in which brick took the place of wood, were at once erected.

The Department is now well provided with brave and discreet officers and alert men and good machines. We have one Silsby steam fire engine, purchased at a cost of \$3400, one Chemical, at present stationed in Montrose, one hook and ladder company, one hose company, one large Lowry hydrant, situated on the 12-inch main water pipe, in front of the Town Hall, and sixty fire hydrants, (the water for the hydrants being furnished by the Wakefield Water Company, at an annual expense to the town of \$3000), many thousand feet of hose, and all

other appliances necessary for a successful contest with the fiery element. In addition to the regular department, the town has 50 Johnson hand force pumps located in specified localities in town, to say nothing of several hundred of these valuable and useful pumps, scattered over every section of the village, owned by private citizens. Another organization for the protection from fire needs to be mentioned. This is the Wakefield Home Fire Protective Association, organized November 10, 1882, mainly through the earnest efforts of Mr. Rufus Kendrick, and maintained and supported by private enterprise. It is an independent, volunteer association, numbering very nearly 420 members, who are assessed one dollar each to defray the ordinary running expenses. Rewards are paid for every honest effort at a fire, and so victorious has the association been in its many and notable contests with fire, that it is doubtless one of the best fire protections and extinguishers which we have in our midst. The machinery of the company consists of a supply wagon located at Hathaway's stable on Mechanic street, which carries not only a large supply of the Johnson hand force pumps, hose, water buckets, axes, steel bars, ladders, poles, ropes, rakes, hooks, but also water contained in six ten-gallon kegs, and in fact every other known practical appliance for instant attack upon fires in their varied conditions. The Fountain Engine Company is another private institution, and often rivals the town department in its promptness and efforts to save property. The engine house of this company is on the corner of Lincoln and Crescent streets. The town has

also the old "Yale Engine" which in willing hands is capable of doing good service at a fire. Reservoirs and hydrants in every part of the town, together with the two lakes, furnish an abundant supply of water for fire purposes.

The excellence of our fire department has a great effect in securing to owners of buildings, an appreciable reduction in the cost of insurance.

Our citizens have always been ready to appropriate liberal sums of money for the procuring of such new machines and appliances as promised the best prevention and protection against fire, as well as to insure the comfort of the people and the safety of their property.

TOWN FARM AND ALMSHOUSE.

Our Town Farm, located in that section of Wakefield known as Woodville, contains between ninety and one hundred acres of land, divided into tillage, pasture, mowing and woodland. In addition to the Town Farm proper, the town owns quite a number of acres of swamp and pasture land in the near vicinity of the farm which is also under the control of the keeper of the Almshouse. The soil of the farm, has, until within a few years, been regarded as less fertile and inferior to the ordinary lands of the town, but under the careful management of the present keeper, Mr. George E. Donald, who is an experienced and practical farmer, the farm has nearly become a self-supporting institution. The large and commo-

dious Almshouse in which Mr. and Mrs. Donald and the inmates reside, presents a homelike and comfortable appearance, without the semblance of extravagance. Everything connected with the farm and its buildings is neatly kept, and the general condition of affairs about the premises reflects great credit on the present incumbent.

According to the Report of the Overseers of the Poor for 1885 the average number of inmates for that year was eight and the average cost per week per inmate was \$3.77 against seven inmates with an average cost of \$3.93 each in 1884.

The Farm and Almshouse were purchased of Capt. Thos. Emerson, by the town, in 1825 for \$3,275. The Keepers have been as follows ; namely :

1826—'31	Allen Rowe.	1856—'57	Isaac Osgood.
1831—'35	Samuel Snow.	1857—'58	Jacob Parker.
1835—'36	Thos. Houghton.	1858—'63	James W. Dean.
1836—'40	Wm. Newhall.	1863—'64	Horace Lewis.
1840—'43	John Eaton.	1864—'80	Joseph Tuttle.
1843—'46	Wm. Newhall.	1880—'82	J. C. Rounds.
1849—'50	Zenas Carey.	1882—	Geo. E. Donald.
1850—'56	Wm. Newhall.		.

OUR PARK.

Among the pleasing and attractive landscape features which greet with "glad surprise" the eye of the stranger visiting Wakefield, is the Public Park, beautifully situated on the south shore of Lake Quannapowitt, almost in the heart of the town. Until within a few years very little

attention has been given to the improvement of the "New Park," lying between Church street and the lake, which was purchased by the town in 1871. A paltry sum of money was appropriated each year, which, together with the meagre sum derived from the sale of grass, was deemed sufficient to give the "Common Extension" a fair and presentable external appearance.

In "Our Town," a paper which appeared in 1878, we find the following allusion to the old Common: "Some who read this paper will remember, when this enclosure was indeed a *common* to man and beast, being unfenced as well as ungraded,—when it looked as unpromising as the new possession. A ditch passed through it, and some parts of it being depressed, were the receptacle of tin chips and rubbish. In the winter it served as a skating park." Such, in truth, was the condition of the Park within the easy remembrance of scores of our citizens. Nor was there any particular interest taken in the matter of preserving and beautifying the public land until 1883 when Cornelius Sweetser, late of Saco, Me., and a native of Wakefield, in his will, bequeathed to the town the sum of \$10,000, to be used and expended in furnishing and beautifying a public park. One of the conditions under which this gift was bestowed, was that the town should raise and appropriate an equal sum to be devoted to the same use and purpose.

May 7, 1883, the town voted to accept the gift of Cornelius Sweetser, as bequeathed in his will, and also voted (132 to 4) to raise \$10,000 in accordance with the provisions of said will.

At a special meeting, held Jan. 21, 1884, the town voted to accept an act passed by the Legislature of 1882 authorizing towns and cities to lay out public parks within their limits, and at the annual meeting held April 7, 1884, Messrs. James H. Carter, David H. Darling and James F. Emerson, were elected a Board of Park Commissioners for the year next ensuing. Under their supervision two lots of land were purchased on the east shore of Lake Quannapowitt, between the lake and Main street, owned by heirs of John White and by Thomas Emerson, for \$2000 and \$1800 respectively. The whole Park, excepting the extension last named, was graded; new gravelled and concrete walks and malls laid out; new fences constructed and old ones repaired and improved; and a thorough system of drainage established by the Commissioners. A "Rockery," with a fountain and basin in the centre, was also built at an expense of about \$5000, on the "Little Park" opposite the Baptist Church. The work was carried out under plans prepared by Mr. Ernest W. Bowditch of Boston, one of the leading landscape gardeners in the country. During the year \$13,830.23 was expended on the Park.

At the annual meeting in April 1885, the term of the Park Commissioners having expired, Messrs. David H. Darling, R. Pote Wait and Edwin Sweetser were elected for the municipal year 1885-6. Mr. Sweetser is a nephew of the late Cornelius Sweetser, the devisee of the munificent gift of \$10,000. Under their directions the work of improving the Park has been vigorously prosecuted. A granite curbing has been constructed on the east and



south borders of the New Park, concrete walks laid out, a public drinking fountain erected, a new music pavilion of unique and elaborate design constructed, the latter at a cost of about \$2,500, and the Park otherwise given a beautiful and inviting appearance. Some over \$6000 has been expended by the present Board.

If there is any one thing of which Wakefield may justly feel proud, it is her fine Park. The special features, aside from the artistic manner in which it is laid out, the careful manner in which it is tended, and its very central location, are its noble trees, and the scenery afforded by the adjoining lake and distant views of forest and hills. Seats are conveniently located under the shade trees, and serve as enjoyable resting places for thousands during the year. The extension of Pearl street through a portion of the Park, to a junction with Church street, was a matter of public convenience and has done much to improve the appearance of the Park at that point. As you proceed northward from the village, the Universalist Church appears on the right of the Park, while on the left is the Baptist Church, the \$70,000 High School House and the Congregational Church. As another has truly remarked, it looks "as though the Common were hemmed in and guarded by literature and religion." Wakefield is the only town in this region which is in possession of a beautiful and attractive public park. May her people live long to enjoy it!

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No department of our town has a larger hold on the people than the public schools. The citizens have always looked upon our system of educational instruction with feelings of pride and peculiar favor. The fountains of intellectual training and culture for the younger portion of our community, have been kept open and freely flowing, generously sustained by the constant contributions of the citizens, and our young people stimulated to acquire such an education as will make them useful, intelligent and respectable citizens.

The Wakefield Public Schools, according to the Town Report for the fiscal year ending March 1st, 1885, comprise twenty-four schools, taught by twenty-six efficient and accomplished teachers, and supported at an annual expense of between \$18,000 and \$19,000. The system of education, including all appointments of teachers, the preparation of the various grades of study, the disbursement of monies, &c., is under the direct control of a Board of School Committee elected by the town.

During the twenty-one years since 1864, the number of our schools has increased two-fold, and the number of instructors has increased from thirteen, to twenty-six, while the registers of the schools show an average attendance of over one thousand pupils for the present year.

The following table gives the number of schools, number of scholars, expense of schools, and average cost per pupil for the past twenty years :

TABULATED SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	No. Schools.	No. Teachers.	Average Whole No. Scholars.	Total Expense, not including Cost of Land or Buildings.	Cost, per Scholar, for Teacher.	Cost, per Scholar, for Fuel, Janitor and Contingencies.	Total Cost per Scholar, Exclusive of Land and Buildings.
1864	12	14	525	\$4,848 33	\$7 09	\$2 14	\$ 9 23
1865	12	13	562	5,067 24	7 06	1 95	9 01
1866	13	14	590	7,041 17	8 33	3 60	11 93
1867	13	14	650	8,951 70	8 47	5 30	13 77
1868	13	14	722	8,277 30	8 10	3 36	11 46
1869	14	15	572	9,479 27	10 75	5 82	16 57
1870	14	15	614	8,564 78	10 29	3 66	13 95
1871	14	15	664	9,532 65	10 48	3 88	14 36
1872	16	18	646	17,349 18	13 65	13 21	26 86
1873	16	18	837	14,830 09	11 65	6 07	17 72
1874	17	18	890	16,453 53	13 52	4 96	18 48
1875	17	18	865	13,460 30	12 08	3 48	15 56
1876	18	19	916	13,567 61	11 86	2 95	14 81
1877	18	20	866	12,220 01	11 33	2 79	14 12
1878	18	21	836	13,116 39	12 50	3 18	15 68
1879	17	21	807	11,507 95	11 10	3 16	14 26
1880	19	21	931	13,070 33	10 51	3 53	14 04
1881	18	21	869	12,863 44	12 04	3 81	15 85
1882	18	25	924	15,132 32	12 53	3 84	16 37
1883	23	25	1010	19,148 32	13 44	5 51	18 95
1884	24	26	1008	18,031 92	13 72	4 16	17 88

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Church of Reading was organized in 1644, or as some authorities state, the succeeding year. The first meeting house was probably built the same year, and stood on the Common, near the present junction of Albion and Main streets. Here the religious wants of the people were supplied, until nearly the end of the century. In 1690 a new meeting house, which was the second, was erected on the easterly side of what is now the "Old Burial Ground" a little west of the present site of the Congregational Church. This edifice was considerably larger than the first building, and furnished accommodations for all worshippers until 1702, when by vote of the town it was somewhat enlarged. In 1727 a steeple was built upon the meeting-house, and a bell purchased and hung in it.

The meeting-house erected in 1690 being too small for the increasing number of constant church attendants, it was decided in 1767 to erect a new place of worship. This was done the following year at an expense of about \$3,000. This was the third place of worship. This church was remodelled in 1837, and in 1859 was removed to its present site, enlarged and entirely remodelled outside and inside, and given the same appearance as at present.

The Sabbath School, established in 1818, became under the superintendence of Dea. Aaron Bryant, who

succeeded Rev. Reuben Emerson, the founder of the school, and whose labors extended over a period of thirty years, an institution exercising a most beneficent influence. There are about 300 members connected with the school at present.

Pastors First Cong. Church	When Ordained or Installed.	When Died or Resigned.
Rev. Henry Green . . .	1645	1648
Rev. Samuel Haugh . . .	1648	1662
Rev. John Brock . . .	1662	1688
Rev. Jonathan Pierpont . . .	1689	1709
Rev. Richard Brown . . .	1712	1732
Rev. William Hobby . . .	1733	1765
Rev. Caleb Prentice . . .	1769	1803
Rev. Reuben Emerson . . .	1804	1850
Rev. Alfred Emerson* . . .	1845	1853
Rev. Joseph D. Hull . . .	1853	1856
Rev. Joseph B. Johnson . . .	1857	1860
Rev. Charles R. Bliss . . .	1862	1877
Rev. David N. Beach . . .	1879	1884

* Associate pastor for 1845-50.

Pastorate now vacant.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Society was founded June 1797, and the first meeting-house was built in 1800. The structure was 38x34 feet, and located on Salem street. Ebenezer Nelson of Middleboro was formally installed pastor, January 31, 1804, although he had been in charge of the preaching services since December, 1801. The first

Baptist Church was organized January 31, 1804, starting out with sixty-five members. In 1835 the meeting-house was totally destroyed by fire, and the following year, through the energetic labors of the Society, a new house was erected on the corner of Main and Crescent streets, on land now owned by Mr. James H. Carter. Like the first, this church was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of June 21, 1871. Work was commenced almost immediately (the corner stone being laid Aug. 22, 1871) on the present handsome structure. The church is located in a very central and commanding site on the corner of Common and Lafayette streets, and it is one of the ornamental features of the town.

The building is of wood, built after the Romanesque style, and is 105 feet long by 71 feet in width. The tower and spire is the loftiest in the region hereabouts, being 190 feet in height. The auditorium is 67x78, exclusive of the gallery alcoves and the pulpit. The church has comfortable seating accommodations for one thousand people. There are few churches in this section of New England, where better arrangements are made for stability, convenience, comfort and beauty. Services were held in the new edifice June 23, 1872, and the dedicatory exercises occurred December 11, of the same year. The church up to within a few years has been served by only two deacons, the incumbents for many years having been Messrs. Albert G. Sweetser and Edward Mansfield. Nov. 20, 1882, two additional deacons were chosen, namely: Messrs. Stephen W. Lufkin and Robert N. Howard.

Pastors			When Installed or Ordained.	When Died or Resigned.
First Baptist Church				
Rev. Ebenezer Nelson	-	-	1804	1815
Rev. Gustavus F. Davis	-	-	1818	1829
Rev. Joseph A. Warne	-	-	1829	1830
Rev. James Huckins	-	-	1833	1833
Rev. Isaac Sawyer, Jr.	-	-	1835	1838
Rev. Charles Miller	-	-	1838	1838
Rev. Larkin B. Cole	-	-	1840	1842
Rev. Charles Evans	-	-	1842	1844
Rev. Daniel W. Phillips,	-	-	1850	1863
Rev. George Bullen	-	-	1864	1866
Rev. James W. Wilmarth	-	-	1867	1869
Rev. Richard M. Nott	-	-	1872	1874
Rev. Charles Keyser, D. D.	-	-	1875	1877
Rev. R. R. Riddell	-	-	1878	1882
Rev. Roland D. Grant	-	-	1883	

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist Society was founded April 29, 1813. No pastor was settled over the church for several years. The Town House and other places were used as places of worship until 1839, when the Society erected a neat church on the borders of the Common at an expense of \$5,000. This church was dedicated November 21, 1839. In 1859, twenty years later, the church was remodelled and enlarged, \$6,000 being expended in this work. The church has been internally improved within a few years, and the audience hall of the house is among the best in the town.

Pastors			When Ordained or Installed.	When Died or Resigned.
First Universalist Church				
Rev. John C. Newell	-	-	1833	1835
Rev. H. W. Morse	-	-	1836	1836
Rev. Henry Jewell	-	-	1837	1840
Rev. Henry Lyon	-	-	1840	1840
Rev. Stillman Barden	-	-	1841	1842
Rev. John H. Willis	-	-	1842	1845
Rev. Alexander Hichborn	-	-	1846	1848
Rev. John H. Moore	-	-	1849	1853
Rev. Benton Smith	-	-	1854	1858
Rev. Edwin A. Eaton	-	-	1858	1865
Rev. William W. Haywood	-	-	1865	1870
*Rev. William F. Potter	-	-	1871	1875
Rev. Quincy Whitney	-	-	1875	1878
Rev. William H. Morrison	-	-	1880	1885

* Mr. Potter commenced preaching in 1870, but was not called by vote of the Society until the following year.

Pastorate now vacant.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church dates back only about twenty-one years. The first preaching occurred in the old Town House, in December, 1864. In 1869 Albion Hall was purchased at a cost of \$3,000, and was occupied the following year.

Some of the earlier ministers of this church are thus spoken of by a local historian :


“The closing months of Rev. D. Atkins’ arduous but successful pastorate were marked by a gracious revival, from which twenty persons joined the church. Rev. M.



METHODIST CHURCH.

B. Chapman's pastorate was marked by unity, spirituality and general prosperity. The Hall was oppressively crowded on Sunday evenings. The times were prosperous. The pastor's salary reached the highest figure in the history of the church—\$1200. Business was good; houses were going up on all sides. The project of building a church was started. \$6,000 was readily subscribed. Disinterested parties estimated the Hall at \$10,000. A lot was purchased of J. F. Wiley for \$2,800. The spring of '73 witnessed a contract made for a fine Gothic church with Swiss trimmings, and the work hopefully begun,

"And all went merry as a marriage bell,
But hush—hark, a deep sound strikes like a rising knell."

The panic of '73! Workshops closed, people removed from town, subscriptions made in times of prosperity could not be collected, the Albion Hall property depreciated in value. It was too late to retreat, the church must be completed." And the church was completed at a cost of \$25,500. It was dedicated Feb. 27, 1874. The cut on page  furnishes the reader with a better idea of the architectural style and general features of the outward appearance of the structure, than words can express. From the time of the completion of the church, to the present day, it has been one continual financial struggle for the society. The debt was \$13,000. Unpaid interest increased this sum.

"Discouragement, like a dark night, fell around the little struggling church. Internal difficulties easily arose.

The church was actually on the brink of ruin. The Savings Bank demanded a settlement of its loan of \$12,000. In effecting this the Bank forfeited \$4,000. At the close of Rev. G. C. Osgood's trying but successful pastorate, the debt was in this and other ways reduced to nearly \$6,500, on which the church has been paying 7 per cent. interest."

The present debt of the church is \$6,345, which the pastor, Rev. T. C. Martin, is, by personal and energetic soliciting, backed by an entirely harmonious people, endeavoring to cast off from the shoulders of the society.

Pastors.					Installed
Rev. T. C. Potter	-	-	-	-	1865
Rev. D. Atkins	-	-	-	-	1867
Rev. M. B. Chapman	-	-	-	-	1870
Rev. C. L. McCurdy	-	-	-	-	1873
Rev. John Peterson	-	-	-	-	1875
Rev. E. A. Howard	-	-	-	-	1877
Rev. Gilbert C. Osgood	-	-	-	-	1878
Rev. E. A. Manning	-	-	-	-	1881
Rev. Daniel Richards	-	-	-	-	1883
Rev. T. C. Martin	-	-	-	-	1884

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1869 as a Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Its first rector, the Rev. Samuel R. Slack, built up quite a parish, but in 1873, after three years labor, re-

signed, and, after a brief period, was followed by the Rev. George Walker now of Peabody, whose indefatigable zeal and hard work in behalf of the struggling little Mission, soon found other claimants for his ministrations, and he resigned in 1879, to accept a call from the parishes at Danvers and Peabody. Regular services followed, conducted by Rev. Samuel Hodgkiss, then a lay reader and student at the Cambridge Theological School. In 1831 Mr. Hodgkiss was ordained deacon, and immediately accepted an appointment as Missionary in charge at Wakefield. Up to this time the Society had been worshipping in the various halls of the town, but through the vigorous efforts of Rev. Mr. Hodgkiss a building fund was raised and in the spring of that year, the Society commenced the present edifice on Water street. In August the church was completed and furnished at a cost of something over \$5,000, and services were held in it August 20th, for the first time. Mr. Hodgkiss succeeded in building up a good congregation and Sunday School. In 1832 he resigned to enter a larger field of work at Brockton. For a year following, regular services were maintained, when Rev. Frederick Lusson took up the work, but finding his health completely shattered he resigned in 1884. Since then the Society has kept up regular services by the aid of Mr. William H. Williams, a very sincere and zealous young student at the Cambridge Theological School, and the assistance of various clergymen of the Diocese. The church has a beautiful memorial window, is richly furnished in black walnut, while all its other appointments

are tasteful. It has no debt, its seats are free to all, and its expenses are entirely met by the voluntary offerings of the congregation at its services. A surplined boy-choir renders the beauty of the Episcopal service more marked. The officers are Wm. E. Rogers, Warden ; Adam A. Hawkes, Treasurer ; Robert B. Bartley, Clerk.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The first Catholic mass which occurred in Wakefield, of which we find record, was said by Rev. Thomas Shahan of Salem, in the dwelling-house now situated on Crescent street, and occupied by Mr. John Day, but which then stood on Main street, at the Junction, and occupied by Mr. Malachi Kenney. In the summer of 1852, a lot of land was purchased on the corner of Gould and Murray streets, and fronting on Albion street, and in December of the following year, work was commenced on the first church built under the auspices of the Catholic denomination in Wakefield. Father Shahan acted as pastor until September 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Ryan of Malden. Rev. John McCarthy of Woburn took charge of the church in 1862, Rev. Thos. Skully of Malden followed, taking charge Jan. 1, 1866. Then in order, came Rev. John McShane of Malden, May 1, 1867 ; Rev. M. Z. Carroll of Malden, January, 1868 ; Rev. Thomas Gleason of Malden, July 1, 1868 ; and Rev. W. H. Fitzpatrick of Stoneham, September 1, 1868. During the years from 1852 to 1873, the Wake-

field church was simply a Mission, and was attached and presided over, by the pastors of churches in neighboring towns and cities.

About this time (1871) the old church, being inadequate to the wants of the Catholic people, was moved back, and the present spacious edifice, with a seating capacity for 820, was erected, under the careful eye and management of Father Fitzpatrick, at that time in charge of the parish. Services were held for the first time in the new structure in November, 1871, and the following year every seat was taken up.

Rev. M. F. Flatley took charge in July, 1873, and under his spiritual guidance, the church and society made rapid advancement in numbers and influence. In 1873, Father Flatley instituted the Sunday School, which at the present time numbers about 400 members. Father Flatley was assisted during the latter part of his service by Rev. John A. Donnelly, in the capacity of assistant pastor. Father Flatley left in the fall of 1884 to enter upon a wider field of work at Malden, being succeeded by Rev. Patrick J. Hally, the present pastor. Under Father Hally's judicious instruction and ministrations, the Catholic Church of Wakefield is growing in religious grace and prosperity. The entire debt on the church has been obliterated, a new parish dwelling-house erected on the church grounds, and plans are already in existence looking to the establishment of a parochial school in town, for the exclusive benefit of the children of Catholic parents.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF GREENWOOD.

A Sunday School was organized in Greenwood about twenty-seven years ago, under the superintendence of Rev. H. V. Degen. About the same time a ladies' society was formed, called the "Greenwood Benevolent Sewing Circle," which was instituted, as recorded on the books of the society, "for social and intellectual improvement." This society was favored with a large membership, the attendance some evenings being over fifty, and great interest was taken in the work. One of the last acts of this organization was "to vote \$20 toward aiding the company that is now forming, (April, 1861) and to sell the articles left from the fair, at auction, and to present that, with what remained in the treasury, to the Greenwood Sabbath School."

The first religious meetings were held, a short time previous to the formation of the Sunday School, in the unfinished room in the Greenwood school-house, and in Sweetser's Grove. During the winter of 1877-'78, Prof. Park of Andover conducted the preaching services. In January, 1873, the First Congregational Society of Greenwood was formed, with Mr. A. P. Dodge, Treasurer and Collector, and Mr. Ashton H. Thayer, Secretary. Rev. C. A. G. Thurston preached two years, 1873-'74, and received a salary of \$1200 per year. After the resignation of Mr. Thurston there was a correspondence between this society and that at Melrose Highlands, relative to a union of the two, but this object was not attained. The Rev. A. S. Garver preached from September, 1,

1875, until September, 1879. During the years 1879-'81 there was no regular preaching service. About this time Rev. W. H. Morrison was engaged by the Young Folks' Society, and services were held by them for two years. In the summer of 1882, the hall in the School House was taken and utilized by the School Committee for educational purposes, and the Society was compelled to make a change of base. In the fall of 1883 work was begun on the present neat and handsome chapel, and up to the time of writing, about \$3,800 has been expended on it. The Society has at present an outstanding debt of \$1,000. The estimated cost of the chapel, when completed, will be \$5,000, including land (\$500). Since the erection of the chapel, until recently, the preaching service has been conducted by Rev. Mr. Morrison without remuneration. The Society is now without a regular pastor.

MONTROSE CHAPEL SOCIETY.

The Montrose Sunday School was formed March 13, 1872. The Montrose Chapel Society was organized in 1877, and holds religious services weekly in Montrose Hall, Montrose. The Society have this fall (1885) secured a desirable lot of land on Salem street, and have already commenced the erection of a pretty little chapel.

NEWSPAPERS.

The growth of Wakefield may be attributed to a considerable extent to the influence of its local newspapers.

The first newspaper which was regularly received in Wakefield, or South Reading, as it was then called, with any considerable amount of local news and articles of personal interest to the inhabitants, was the "Middlesex Journal," which first appeared in 1854. The Journal was a weekly publication, printed at Woburn and contained a "South Reading Department." This paper continued its weekly visits to our town until December, 24, 1864, when Edward Mansfield, Esq., who had for a number of years, in his capacity as local correspondent and news-gatherer, furnished the matter necessary to make this department newsy and interesting, ended his connection with the paper.

In the year 1858, Mr. W. H. Hutchinson of Boston, established the "South Reading Gazette," which after a useful and entertaining service of three years, suspended publication, and for several years Wakefield was without a local paper. In 1868, A. Augustus Foster of Wakefield commenced the publication of the "Wakefield Banner." September 1, 1872, the Citizen Newspaper Company, purchased the paper, and changed the name to "Wakefield Citizen." Mr. Chas. F. Richardson was the business manager, and Dr. Azel Ames Jr., the principal editor, while the paper was in the hands of this Company.

About this time the "Wakefield Advocate" was started as a Greeley campaign sheet, and after a run of about six

weeks, was purchased by Mr. William H. Twombly, who soon after, dropped the name of "Advocate," and taking up the name abandoned by the Citizen Newspaper Co., called it the "Wakefield Banner."

January 1, 1874, Mr. Twombly purchased the "Citizen" from the Citizen Newspaper Co., consolidated it with the "Banner" and retaining both names, called the newspaper the "Wakefield Citizen and Banner." This paper enjoyed under the skilful and practical editing of Mr. Twombly, who was an experienced newspaper man in every sense of the word, a most prosperous career.

March 1, 1880, Chester W. Eaton Esq., purchased of Mr. Twombly his interest in the "Wakefield Citizen and Banner," and under his able editing and management, it has become one of the leading local newspapers in the county. It is pre-eminently a *local* sheet, and devotes its space to home affairs almost entirely, dabbling little in politics and other matters treated at length in the great dailies of the times. It is printed on good paper, in size 26x40 inches, and in addition to its weekly collection of local happenings, and original contributions in verse and prose from subscribers and friends, publishes a goodly amount of well-selected miscellaneous reading matter, poetry, etc. Characterized by energy of purpose, the assiduity with which home events are gathered and put before the eye of the people, and the grave determination to excel in its somewhat limited field, renders the sheet justly entitled to the liberal support and patronage bestowed upon it by almost every family of Wakefield. The editorial and publication rooms, as well as its large

job department, are located in Rooms No's 7 and 8, Wakefield's Block, up one flight, and is one of the best located and roomy offices in the state. Chester W. Eaton Esq., is the present editor, owner and publisher, and Mr. Will E. Eaton the assistant editor of this enterprising home journal.

On the 18th of May, 1881, the "Wakefield Bulletin" edited by Mr. L. W. Standish, and owned and published by Mr. W. H. Twombly, then, and at present, the editor and publisher of the "Reading Chronicle," of our neighboring town of Reading, first made its appearance. This paper has since continued to fill the place of a local news-gatherer, in an acceptable and entertaining manner. Mr. Twombly at present attends to the arduous duties devolving upon the editorship of this sheet, and by his careful attention to the literary wants of the people, has made the paper a permanent institution in the community in which it circulates. The editorial rooms are located in Perkins' Block, corner of Main and Albion streets, up one flight. The "Bulletin" is printed at the office of the "Chronicle" at Reading.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

The Societies and Clubs of Wakefield (and there are many of them) exemplify the fact that Wakefield is noted for the congeniality of her citizens. In these clubs and organizations are drawn together the various little groups, having similar desires in mental, social or physi-

cal culture. Among these societies for religious, educational and divers purposes, the following may be enumerated :

H. M. Warren, Post No. 12, G. A. R.

Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association.

Maj. J. M. Cate Camp, No. 45, Sons of Veterans.

Co. A, 6th Reg't, Richardson Light Guard.

Wakefield Lecture Association.

Wakefield Choral Union.

Wakefield Mutual Benefit Association.

Souhegan Lodge, No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Good Will Lodge, No. 22, Daughters of Rebekah.

Quannapowitt Council, No. 431, Royal Arcanum.

Wakefield Lodge, No. 356, Knights of Honor.

Crystal Lodge, No. 34, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Victory Colony, No. 23, United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Neptune Lodge, No. 137, Independent Order of Good Templars.

Wakefield Division, Knights of Labor.

Wakefield Horticultural and Agricultural Society.

Chairmakers' Benefit Association.

Wakefield Athletic Club.

Wakefield Bicycle Club.

Quannapowitt Yacht Club.

Far and Near Lawn Tennis Club.

Quannapowitt Lawn Tennis Club.

Wakefield High School Cadets.

The Equity Associates of Wakefield.

Wakefield Mutual Investment Association.

Golden Temple of Honor, No. 11.

Golden Star, Social Temple, No. 17.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Wakefield Reform Club.

Wakefield Chautauqua,

and the many societies connected with the religious institutions in the town.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH READING.

The "South Reading Bank" was organized as a "State" Bank, May 16, 1854, with a capital of \$100,000. Hon. Thos. Emerson was the first President. Hon. Lilley Eaton was Cashier until his death in 1873. The Directors were Thomas Emerson, Lucius Beebe, Samuel Gardner, Geo. O. Carpenter, Edward Mansfield and Cyrus Wakefield. This institution was reorganized as a "National" Bank under the title of "The National Bank of South Reading," June 21, 1865, with the same managers, of whom only two are now living; viz: Edward Mansfield Esq., of Wakefield, and Maj. Geo. O. Carpenter of Boston. The twenty-year charter of the Bank expired last June, but was immediately renewed for twenty years, namely until the close of business on June 21, 1905.

The banking rooms are located in the Bank Building,

on the corner of Albion and Railroad streets, opp. the Upper Depot, and are open every week day, from 8 until 11.30 A. M., and from 2.30 to 4.30 P. M.

OFFICERS :

Cyrus G. Beebe, *President*.

Thomas Winship, *Cashier*;

Frank A. Winship, *Ass't Cashier*.

Directors, Cyrus G. Beebe, Thomas Emerson, George O. Carpenter, James F. Emerson, Daniel G. Walton.

SOUTH READING MECHANIC AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION.

The S. R. M. and A. Inst. was incorporated in 1833, with a capital of \$10,000. 4 per centum interest per annum, is paid on deposits, beginning on the first of each month. The banking rooms of the Institution are in the Bank Building on the corner of Albion and Railroad streets, opp. the Upper Depot, and are open from 8 till 11.30 A. M., and from 2.30 till 4.30 P. M. on every week day.

OFFICERS :

Thomas Emerson, *President*;

George O. Carpenter, *Vice President*;

Thomas Winship, *Treasurer*.

Directors: Jonathan Nichols, James F. Emerson, Benjamin Cox, Thomas E. Cox, E. Eugene Emerson, John D. Morton.



WAKEFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

The Wakefield Savings Bank was incorporated in May, 1869. The banking rooms may be found in Room 2, Wakefield's Block, up one flight. Deposits begin to draw interest the first of February, May, August and November. The rate of interest payable on deposits is 4 per centum per annum. A dividend is declared semi-annually; namely, on the first Wednesdays in February and August. The banking hours are from 2 to 5, and from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Miss Nellie A. Britton is the competent and courteous clerk in attendance.

OFFICERS :

Solon O. Richardson, *President* ;

Thos. J. Skinner, Jacob C. Hartshorne, *Vice Pres'ts.*;

Richard Britton, *Treasurer*.

Trustees : Cyrus Wakefield, Everett Hart, Samuel W. Abbott, George H. Sweetser, James F. Emerson, William S. Greenough, Joseph Connell, Wesley T. Harris, Thomas Emerson, Amos W. Chapman, Chas. F. Hartshorne, George H. Maddock.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Our town boasts a glorious Military Record. From early colonial days she has furnished her quota of men, and her share, and many times, more than her share of monies, provisions and the like, toward the defence of colonial, state and national rights. Her warlike ardor

dates far back, even to 1644, when the first military corps was formed, in what is now Wakefield, called the "Reading Infantry Company."

Our limited space forbids dwelling on the loyal record of our sturdy ancestors who "fought, bled and died" in the early French, English and Indian Wars, in the great Revolutionary War of 1775, in the famous war of 1812, and in the more recent Mexican contest and late Civil War, a full and more elaborate account of which may be found in the History of Wakefield.

The present body known as Co. A, 6th Regiment, M. V. M., Richardson Light Guard, was chartered in 1851. It elected its first board of commissioned officers, Oct. 11, 1851, as follows :

Captain, John Wiley 2d.

1st Lieutenant, Nathaniel S. Dearborn.

2d Lieutenant, John S. Eaton.

3d Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Barnard.

4th Lieutenant, Samuel Kingman.

The Company adopted the name of "Richardson Light Guard" in honor of the late Dr. Solon O. Richardson, who, having consented to this use of his name, was, up to the time of his death, a constant, liberal and earnest supporter of this worthy organization. His son, our well-known and public spirited citizen, Dr. Solon O. Richardson, has continued a generous support.

Since the organization of the R. L. G., its members have always been loyal in their defence and maintenance of our Republican government. Thrice, as a company,

has it hurried to the post of danger. On the 18th of January, 1861, at a meeting of the command, when the Governor desired to know how many of the company were ready to respond, if suddenly called upon to enter the service of their country, *every member* signified without hesitation, his readiness to march at once to the battle-field. What more honorable and more noble than this? And this was not the only occasion that their loyalty was put to the test. On the memorable 19th of April, 1861, at about 12 o'clock, noon, orders arrived for the Company to proceed with all possible haste to Washington. On the 25th of April the regiment to which our local company was assigned, arrived at the Capital, the *second* regiment there. The Company performed valuable service during their various terms of enlistment.

Capt. Charles A. Cheney is the present efficient commander of the Richardson Light Guard, which Company ranks among the foremost in the State in point of marksmanship, proficiency in the manual of arms, and general military science and deportment. The Armory is located in the "Old Town House" building, on the corner of Main and Salem streets.

The successive captains of this company have been as follows :

John Wiley, 2d	elected 1851
James F. Emerson	" 1855
George O. Carpenter	" 1856
John Wiley 2d	" 1857 (2d time)
James F. Emerson	" 1858 (2d time)
John W. Locke	" 1859
George O. Carpenter	" 1860 (2d time)

John W. Locke	elected 1861 (2d time)
H. D. Degen	" 1862 (March)
Samuel F. Littlefield	" 1862 (Sept.)
James F. Emerson	" 1868 (3d time)
Samuel F. Littlefield	" 1870 (2d time)
John M. Cate	" 1873
George K. Gilman	" 1876 (Aug.)
Albert Mansfield	" 1876 (Nov.)
Chas. F. Woodward	" 1879
Fred W. Hentz	" 1882 (Mar.)
Roger Howard	" 1882 (Nov.)
Charles A. Cheney	" 1884

BURIAL GROUNDS.

For more than 200 years subsequent to the settlement of the town, all interments of the dead were made near the south shore of Lake Quannapowitt. The first burial-ground was located on the lot of land formerly occupied by the old Town House. This burial place was utilized for about fifty years. In 1688, when the town erected its second church, a few rods northwest of the present Congregational Church, the dead were interred on the land west of this place of worship, and here was the beginning of the second burial ground. This cemetery, now known as the "Old Burial Ground," was the chief place of sepulture, for what is now the town of Wakefield, for more than one hundred and fifty years.

In 1846 the "Old Burial Ground" being wholly inadequate to the needs of the town, the enclosed land being so fully occupied that eligible spots for single burials were difficult to find, and the laying out of family lots was next to impossible, a number of public-spirited citizens,

realizing the demand for a new place of sepulture, took steps for the formation of a private cemetery, and in 1846 became organized and incorporated under the name of the "Proprietors of Lakeside Cemetery." A tract of fourteen acres of land was purchased on the westerly shore of Lake Quannapowitt, including the point of land now known as "Cemetery Point," at a cost of \$1,400. The westerly portion of this lot was afterward disposed of for \$1,200. Additional territory has since been acquired from time to time. Mr. B. F. Abbott was the superintendent for a series of years, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, the present incumbent.

Lakeside Cemetery, romantically fronting on fair Quannapowitt, is altogether a most beautiful and interesting spot. It abounds in avenues and walks, tastefully laid out ; with trees, shrubbery and flowers on either side ; and with spacious lots, enclosed by iron or granite work, and adorned with marble and granite monuments or memorials pleasing to the eye.

JEWISH CEMETERY.

In 1859, the Jewish Cemetery was laid out on Beacon street, on the west shore of Lake Quannapowitt, by the Temple Adath Israel Society of Boston. Since that time the cemetery has been divided into three parts, the largest of which is owned by the original purchasers, and the remaining two lots by Jewish Societies of Boston.

POST OFFICES.

In 1812, when South Reading became incorporated as a separate town, a post office was established in a

small building on Main street, near the present site of Day and Turnbull's Block. Mr. John Rayner, brother-in-law of our aged and respected citizen, Capt. Ira Wiley, was the first postmaster. Then followed in order, Burrage Yale, Eli A. Yale, Chas. H. Stearns, Lilley Eaton, Samuel Kingman and John W. Locke.

In 1852 when Samuel Kingman was appointed, the office was opened in a small building, on the corner of Main and Albion streets. The present Kingman's Block was soon after erected, and here the Post Office has since been located. Col. John W. Locke assumed the responsibilities of the office December 20, 1874, and has since continued in that position in an efficient manner.

The receipts at the Post Office for the quarter ending October 1, 1853, were \$44.62, while the receipts for the corresponding quarter ending October 1, 1885, were \$1,648.84.

The first money order was issued July 7, 1874, and the amount of money received at the office, including fees, for the month of July, 1874, was about \$500, against \$1,750 for the corresponding month in 1885.

The whole number of money orders sold since the commencement of Col. Locke's administration, has been 82,090. During the same time, 12,000 registered letters have been issued. The first postal note was issued on Saturday, September 3, 1883, since which time 1,742 have been sold.

The receipts for the sale of stamps average about \$400 per month, for postals about \$50, for stamped envelopes about \$150, and for box rents (per quarter) about \$210.

The gross earnings of the office for the first quarter of 1885—Jan. 1—April 1, were \$1,860.35.

The Post Office, from 1876 till 1882, was rated as a second class office, but under recent apportionments, is now rated as a third class office. The appointment of the postmaster is made by the President.

The Post Office at Greenwood is more of a modern institution. In 1855 Mr. James Oliver first made an application for a Post Office, and soon after one was established at Greenwood. Mr. Joseph W. Eaton was the first postmaster. The present office is located in the new depot on the line of the Boston and Maine R. R., and Mr. Edward Eaton, the station agent, is the postmaster.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Wakefield is one of the few towns in this country engaged in the manufacture of rattan goods. The manufacture of rattan into the many forms of beauty and usefulness has been for many years and is still her principal industry. The rattan business was begun in 1855 by the late Cyrus Wakefield. From humble origin, the business of the Wakefield Rattan Company has increased rapidly, until now twenty-three large factories and store-houses, covering many acres of ground, are utilized to advantage. In busy times upwards of 1,000 persons are employed. The Works are located on the north side of Water street, on the line of the So. Reading Branch R. R. The capital stock of the Company is \$1,000,000. J. B. Thomas is the President and Cyrus Wakefield the

Treasurer. Mr. Amos W. Chapman is the general superintendent and pay master, and Mr. Chas. W. Trow the engineer and general manager. The chief salesroom of the Company is at 115 Washington street, Boston. Branch offices are located at New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Our shoe trade is second only to the manufacture of rattan goods.

The oldest shoe firm in town is Thos. Emerson's Sons, established in 1805 by Thomas Emerson. Workmen were employed not only in this town and state, but also in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut. The business was commenced in a room in the building situated on the site of the present Almshouse, in which Mr. Emerson then resided. The present senior partner, Mr. Thomas Emerson, was admitted into the firm in 1837. Mr. James F. Emerson joined the firm in 1851, and the firm name became Thos. Emerson & Sons. In 1854 the founder of the firm retired, and the name was again changed to the present title of Thos. Emerson's Sons. In 1862, the introduction of the McKay sole sewing machine produced a revolution in the system of shoe-making, and rendered, in 1863, the purchase of the lot and building at the corner of Yale Avenue and Main street, necessary. The building was then enlarged to its present size. The junior member of the firm, Mr. Edwin Eugene Emerson, entered the firm in 1866. The trade of this reliable house, now extends to most of the states of the Union. The Boston office is located at 105 Summer street.

L. B. Evans' Son, Wakefield Co-operative Boot and Shoe Co., E. H. Walton & Co., Henry Haskell, I. F. Eaton, L. H. Day & Co., are among the other well established shoe manufacturers.

The foundry establishment on Foundry street on the west side of the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad, now occupied by the Smith & Anthony Stove Company, was erected in 1854 by Messrs. Abner J. Blanchard, Chas. Tarbell, William Stewart and J. F. Dane, who began business under the firm name of Blanchard, Tarbell & Co. The capital stock of the concern was \$20,000. February 4, 1856, the demand for their goods was such that it became necessary to increase their capital, and a stock company was formed under the style of the Boston & Maine Foundry Co. This company consisted of the above named gentlemen, and the late Cyrus Wakefield, Sewall G. Mack and others. Mr. A. J. Blanchard was the agent and business manager. The capital stock was increased to \$30,000. The concern was prosperous until June 29, 1866, when a serious fire checked the business and involved the company in a heavy loss. New buildings were quickly erected and at the commencement of 1867, the foundry and its connections were the most complete in New England. In 1871 the Boston & Maine Foundry Company failed, and the foundry came into possession of the Franklin Foundry Company. In April, 1879, the foundry was purchased by the Smith and Anthony Stove Company. Under its control the business has made rapid headway, until at the present time, the stoves, furnaces and ranges, made by this Company

are known almost everywhere, and are excelled by none. The capital stock of the Company is \$100,000. Mr. William E. Smith is President, Mr. E. W. Anthony, Treasurer, and Mr. J. R. Prescott is the Secretary. Mr. Erastus D. Weston is the foreman, and Mr. Joseph M. Skully is the Clerk at the foundry. The Boston office is at 52 and 54 Union street. Branch offices are located in New York, Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco. The location of this large and enterprising industry in our midst, adds not a little to the material prosperity of the town.

During the past decade there has been a wonderful growth in the piano-forte industry of this country, and we are sure that no instruments rank higher to-day than those manufactured in this town, by the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company. The present business was established by Henry F. Miller in 1863, he previously having had twelve years experience with the then leading piano-forte manufacturers. Mr. Miller had five sons associated with him, Henry F. Miller Jr., Walter H. Miller, James C. Miller, Edwin C. Miller, and William T. Miller. In 1884, and immediately following the death of Mr. Miller Sr., the firm was reorganized under the present title of The Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, with Henry F. Miller, President, J. C. Miller Treasurer, W. H. Miller, Manager of warerooms, W. T. Miller, Clerk. Mr. J. H. Gibson is Superintendent of the Wakefield manufactory, and has been closely identified with the development of the busi-

ness ever since its establishment. He has with him, as Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Edwin C. Miller. The factory, located on the corners of Water, Smith and Lincoln streets, is 165 ft. in length, by 65 ft. in width. It is six stories high, and is furnished with all the modern improvements for the various requirements of the business. The Boston warerooms are at 156 Tremont street. This celebrated firm has done much toward assisting the growth of Wakefield.

The Wakefield Real Estate and Building Association has exerted a remarkable beneficial influence toward the building up of our town. The Association was established May 24, 1864, with a capital stock of \$100,000 and was at first controlled by a Board of Directors, consisting of Cyrus Wakefield, Daniel Allen, Mason S. Southworth, Oliver Perkins and James F. Emerson. Cyrus Wakefield was President. Mason S. Southworth and James F. Emerson as Trustees, held the real estate of the Association. In 1871 the Association was incorporated. This Corporation, so long connected with the development of the town, has for its object, the purchasing, leasing, selling and improving of real estate. The office of the Association is in Room 3, Wakefield's Block, up one flight.

OFFICERS :

Cyrus G. Beebe, *President* ;

Mason S. Southworth, *Treasurer and Clerk* ;

Directors. Cyrus G. Beebe, James F. Emerson, John G. Aborn, Junius Beebe, M. S. Southworth.

The manufacture of Sherry Wine Bitters is another of the industries of Wakefield which deserves mention. The

making of these "Bitters" was commenced on a limited scale in 1808, by Dr. Nathan Richardson, grandfather of Dr. Solon O. Richardson, the present proprietor. The business is carried on in a commodious factory on Mechanic street, and the merits of the Bitters, as a sure cure for dyspepsia, and as a general health tonic, are universally appreciated. The sales office is at 235 Washington street, Boston.

Of the large number of grocery stores in Wakefield, none carries a larger and more complete stock, than the well known firm of Cutler Bro's. Messrs. Nathaniel E. Cutler and D. C. Cutler, under the firm name of Cutler Bros., commenced business in this town, in Wakefield's Block, April 1, 1876. Mr. N. E. Cutler commenced business life in 1855, with the firm of Hastings & Lawrence of East Cambridge. In 1861 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Chas. Hastings, nephew of his employer, under the firm name of Hastings & Cutler, and began business in West Acton. This firm subsequently changed to Cutler Bro's, and the place of business to Wakefield. In 1881 ill health compelled the junior member to withdraw and the business has since been conducted by Mr. N. E. Cutler, under the old firm name.

The oldest, and one of the most reliable grocery houses in Wakefield, is that kept by Mr. Everett W. Eaton, in the Bank Building, on the corner of Albion and Railroad streets, opposite the Upper Depot. Mr. Eaton began business in the store still occupied by him in 1863. He carries a large stock of finely selected groceries, and is the Wakefield agent for the famous Saul's Flour. Mr.



WAKEFIELD'S BLOCK.

Eaton caters to the best class of trade, and his goods are the best in quality and selection that the markets afford.

Another large grocery concern is that of Mr. Arlon S. Atherton, located on Albion street. Mr. Atherton commenced business in 1872, buying out the store now occupied by him, from Mr. Chas. B. Brown. Previous to coming to Wakefield, Mr. Atherton was engaged in the grocery business at Warwick, Mass.

Among other leading grocery dealers may be mentioned W. A. Cutter, on Mechanic street ; Greenough & Morrill and Ira Atkinson on Main street, and D. H. Emerson on Main street, at the Junction.

There are several large dry goods stores of importance in Wakefield.

Mr. Everett G. Daland commenced business in 1879, at 136 Main street, where he continued until the autumn of 1881, when, owing to a large increase of trade, he removed into the substantial brick building at 150 Main street, where he may still be found.

Other concerns which do a large business in the same line, are C. A. Janes & Co., Bowser & Co., and Clinton O. Anderson, all located on Main street.

The clothing business is principally carried on by John M. Cate, on the corner of Main and Center streets. Mr. Cate began business in the spring of 1866, at the close of the war, in the store now occupied by Mr. Richard Britton. He soon removed into the store at present utilized by Misses Matthews and Faught, as a millinery establishment, and in 1869, bought the large building now occupied by him, removing thither in the spring of 1870.

Mr. Cate is one of the veteran business men of the town.

At the head of the custom tailoring trade is Mr. William B. Jones. Mr. Jones began business in Brown's Block, now Day & Turnbull's Block, in 1873, coming thither from Boston where he had been connected for many years with leading clothing houses in the capacity of cutter. Mr. Jones is now located in Heath's Block on Albion street, where he does a thriving business in men's custom work. Mr. James Muse and Mr. H. Vesehoff are custom tailors of note and enterprise, both doing business in Walton's Block, on Main street.

Mr. Richard Britton leads in the retail boot and shoe business. He bought out Mr. Nathaniel Clark, Nov. 22, 1875, and has since remained at the old stand at 189 Main street.

Other boot and shoe establishments are those of I. O. Wiley and John W. Smith, on Main street, and Francis Sherin on Albion street.

Mr. Geo. W. Aborn, our veteran coal and wood dealer, commenced business in 1863. He has enjoyed a prosperous career. His office is on Railroad street, opp. the Upper Depot. Mr. Aborn is also largely interested in real estate. The Wakefield Coal Co., and A. A. Mansfield with offices and yards at the Junction, and Denis Greany on Vernon street, are also successful coal dealers.

Mr. David H. Darling of the firm of D. H. Darling & Co., bankers, doing business at 85 Devonshire, corner of Water street, Boston, represents a solid and trustworthy concern. The Co. is made up of T. B. Meeker of the New York Stock Exchange, W. B. Meeker and Clarence

H. Wilder, all of New York. Mr. Darling has been in the banking business nearly ten years, and now holds a seat in the Boston Stock Exchange. This firm deals largely in investment securities. The New York office of the firm is at 23 Nassau street, New York City.

Mr. Elroy N. Heath, dealer in stationery, letter files, etc., at Room No. 5, Wakefield's Block, transferred his extensive business from Boston to Wakefield in 1884. His patent letter files, indexes, and advertising calendars, have a wide-spread reputation.

BUSINESS.

The principal employment of the first settlers of Wakefield was the cultivation of the soil, and subsequently the making of shoes. But in more recent times, the town has developed into more of an industrial village, with manufactories of no inconsiderable importance. The value of boots and shoes annually manufactured about 1868, exceeded \$400,000. At that time there were twelve manufactories. It was estimated that about the year 1870, the town annually manufactured goods worth \$1,500,000, which naturally gave occasion for a lively and extensive mercantile business.

There is now (1885) one large corporation engaged in the manufacture of rattan goods, utilizing not less than twenty-four large and commodious factories and storage buildings. This is the largest of our industries. The shoe trade ranks next in importance and bids fair to out-rival all the other trades in coming years, as it once did in the past. There are now seven factories used for this

branch of trade. Next, in order, comes the manufacture of stoves and the construction of pianos, which by steady increase and extension, are doing much to enlarge the material prosperity of the community. Many of the townspeople are extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoe-tools, carriages, animal medicines, corsets, crutches, toy-boats, crackers, granite-work, show-cases, twine and other useful and ornamental articles in constant demand through the country.

The local trade of the town is quite extensive for we find nine grocery concerns, four emporiums for dry and fancy goods, and two for ready-made clothing and men's furnishing goods, four custom tailoring establishments, four boot and shoe stores, one furniture establishment, three apothecary shops, four provision stores, two bakeries, two headquarters for periodicals and newspapers, three fruit and confectionery stores, five coal and wood dealers and three ice dealers, two jewelry concerns, seven physicians, and two stove and tin ware shops.

Such are the railroad conveniences of the town whereby it affords great facilities for the speedy transportation, both of persons and freight, that our local manufacturers find an easy market for their wares in Boston and the large commercial centres within a short distance of Wakefield. It is estimated that at least 700 Wakefield citizens are engaged in business in Boston. To this large number of busy tradesmen, clerks and artisans, the Boston & Maine Railroad provides such convenient transportation accommodations, that they can go to the city in the morning, transact their business and return to

Wakefield at noon or night, as they please ; and thus they may share in the advantage of Boston, for trade, combined with the enjoyment and comforts of a country home.

Boston, the acknowledged commercial centre of all New England, is steadily growing, and expanding so rapidly that the suburban towns are being brought into use to furnish land for buildings, for new enterprises, and homes for the employer and the employed. On the north of Boston, Charlestown, Somerville, Everett, Malden and Melrose, have already been largely benefited by the new boom in business, and it is only a question of a few years, possibly only a few months, when Wakefield is inevitably bound to receive a new influx of business, and with business comes an increase of population and general prosperity.

Real estate is feeling a demand which has already brought smiles to the faces of the land owners as well as new denizens to the town. New dwellings are constantly in process of erection.

Already (within a year) the Boston and Maine Railroad Co. has reduced the fare between our town and Boston to \$11.50 for one hundred rides. This enables the city merchant and the laborer to reside in our beautiful town, and travel to and from business at a trifling cost of transportation. Although the business interests of Wakefield suffered a severe check during the financial panic of 1873, they are now steadily and rapidly improving, and the town is progressing in wealth, beauty and industrial enterprise — and toward that goal which our

citizens have long seen in the dim distance, and which we are year by year more and more nearly approximating unto — the CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND WAKEFIELD.

The country in and around Wakefield, within easy walking or driving distance, rivals in loveliness and grandeur of scenery that furnished by any other locality in this section of the state. Among the many particularly inviting spots to be visited we might give a passing mention to the following :

MIDDLESEX FELS.

The Fells is probably one of the points of interest most visited by our people and strangers who are in search of the deep and wild woodland of nature. It is about four miles away, and may be reached by a pleasant ride through Greenwood, Melrose and Wyoming, or by a more circuitous route *via* Stoneham. Spot Pond, a queenly sheet of lake water, may also be admired, being situate near the Fells.

A delightful ride of several miles through the shady and winding roads of the Fells will cause you to pass many attractive residences, with clean cut lawns and flower-decked surroundings, which betoken wealth, and a gratification of the desire for things beautiful.

CASTLE ROCK.

This well known rock is located about one and one fourth miles from the centre, in Woodville, on the road to Saugus and Lynn. From the top of this gigantic

natural eminence, looking eastward, can be seen the broad Atlantic Ocean, spotted with the white sails of craft of every description. A powerful glass lends much to the clearness of the view. To the south on a clear day can be seen the gilded dome of the capitol at Boston, with Somerville, Charlestown, Everett and Malden nestling in the foreground. The view to the west and north, in which the picturesque beauties of Wakefield come in for a share of attention, is equally attractive. This rock affords every facility to the picnicker.

HART'S HILL.

The view from Hart's Hill at Wakefield Junction, looking westward, is said to excel many world-renowned sights which are seen in the European World. From the top of this elevation of Nature may be seen to the west Mt. Wachusett, 2,018 feet high, 42 miles distant; Hawes Hill, 1,285 feet high is west 2 deg. south, 53 miles away; Mt. Grace, 1,628 feet high, lies 14 deg. north of west, 68 miles distant; Watatie Mt., 1,847 feet high, can be seen west 19 deg. north, 45 miles distant; while Mount Monadnock, 3,186 feet high, is in sight west 26 deg. north, 58 miles distant. Between these mountains are several lesser elevations of land which are to be seen on a clear day.

GREENWOOD GROVE AND UNION GROVE.

These groves are located in that part of Wakefield known as Greenwood, and are worthy of a visit. They were formerly much more noteworthy than at present.

TYLER'S GROVE.

This grove can be found at the summit of Cowdrey's



Hill, and is a place much visited by picnic parties. It is steadily gaining in popularity.

BIRCH POND AND DUNGEON ROCK.

Birch Pond, one of the sources of the water supply for the great city of Lynn, and Dungeon Rock, where, as the story goes, Capt. Kidd, the famous pirate, concealed his ill-gotten wealth, are places of interest to the stranger.

OTHER INTERESTING POINTS.

Lake Quannapowitt, Crystal Lake, with its two charming little islands, Cowdrey's Hill from the summit of which can be seen, toward the northeast, the Danvers Insane Asylum, miles distant, with placid Quannapowitt nestling in the valley at the base of the hill, Humphrey's and Pilling's Ponds in Lynnfield, and Martin's Pond in No. Reading are places of concern to those who are so fortunate as to visit them, and discover their charms of rare scenic beauty.

With everything grand, romantic and inviting in the way of scenery, Wakefield possesses all the elements and attractions of a charming, country home. Here, amid a clear and invigorating atmosphere, among a quiet, yet energetic people, in a fertile region and healthful situation, with good roads and pleasant drives, with gracefully rounded hills, and crystal lakes in our very midst, presenting a picture of beauty and loveliness rarely equalled, here it is that we invite the busy merchant of the crowded and bustling metropolis, and all others distant from us, who may desire to change their place of residence, to "*come dwell in Wakefield and be blest.*"

WAKEFIELD STATISTICS

For Ten Years, from 1855 to 1865.

Department.		1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
1	Support of Schools	\$3,858 65	\$4,362 78	\$4,844 67	\$4,649 95
2	Support of Poor	1,704 36	3,212 81	2,208 84	1,098 36
3	Fire Department	935 83	387 31	530 42	796 89
4	High'ys & Bridges	470 12	959 30	2,478 72	1,964 57
5	Town Officers	726 62	672 47	1,057 42	946 74
6	Town House	184 38	100 00		
7	Town Library		78 30	150 00	*300 00
8	Street Lamps				
9	Police	29 00	71 50	39 50	47 55
10	Watchmen				
11	New Buildings		3,766 37	307 42	
12	New Streets	663 94	330 59	3,209 23	332 62
13	New Reservoirs				
14	Armory Expenses	562 00	612 00	531 50	465 00
15	Insurance			86 00	
16	Print'g & Station'y	75 00	207 77	110 15	98 76
17	Legal Aid, Damag's	64 50	12 95	190 75	
18	Public Grounds				
19	Aid to Soldiers & Families				
20	Rebellion Exp's				
21	Interest	1,026 22	1,143 85	1,251 77	1,342 92
22	Repairs of Bldgs		370 00	800 00	430 63
23	Miscellaneous	1,273 40	237 07	291 96	1,598 96
Totals		\$11,574 02	\$16,525 07	\$18,088 35	\$14,072 95
Net Town Debt		\$12,089 38	\$14,028 58	\$14,461 13	\$15,912 14

*Showing Principal Annual Expenses, and also
the Town Debt for those Years.*

1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
\$4,335 52	\$5,059 90	\$4,498 78	\$3,609 14	\$4,125 87	\$4,142 37	1
1,295 44	1,177 97	1,672 99	1,172 31	1,318 17	1,210 39	2
860 69	610 26	525 86	414 10	949 66	436 64	3
1,334 85	770 64	929 89	1,043 55	2,646 51	2,155 30	4
817 26	1,246 07	785 76	1,235 61	915 00	1,547 55	5
150 00	231 07					6
300 00	300 00	300 00	137 49	213 35	290 46	7
		255 30	315 66	322 94	621 04	8
31 00	129 17	123 03		62 25	53 70	9
				327 50	563 50	10
2,064 49						11
991 70	3,375 00	449 69			77 00	12
885 29	61 00	68 00			182 24	13
382 50	702 00	100 00	220 00	120 00		14
		123 80				15
139 40	176 00	250 00	190 00	178 50	267 00	16
40 42		285 85	210 00		380 00	17
1,485 74	800 00					18
		6,550 00	9,590 82	9,096 29	10,278 45	19
			10,520 00	3,253 64	18,101 86	20
1,414 67	1,373 09	1,599 64	2,546 54	2,757 52	3,400 78	21
521 15	215 88	113 60	157 80	334 81	436 37	22
777 18	2,233 67	1,126 43	2,561 18	1,553 01	1,344 01	23
<hr/> \$17,827 30	<hr/> \$18,461 72	<hr/> \$19,758 62	<hr/> \$33,924 20	<hr/> \$28,175 02	<hr/> \$44,928 76	
<hr/> \$16,620 37	<hr/> \$19,903 16	<hr/> \$24,750 91	<hr/> \$37,547 26	<hr/> \$33,764 70	<hr/> \$46,718 05	

WAKEFIELD STATISTICS.

For Ten Years, from 1865 to 1875,

Department.		1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
1	School Expenses	\$5,151 05	\$5,679 55	\$6,729 62	\$6,842 22
2	Support of Poor	1,540 25	2,851 23	3,524 64	2,701 33
3	Fire Department	1,090 73	906 76	1,282 53	997 61
4	Highw'ys&Bridges	1,888 37	2,191 35	2,412 59	2,536 25
5	Town Officers	1,255 00	1,712 61	1,655 26	1,709 97
6	Town House	244 27	227 78	138 30	198 40
7	Town Library	361 17	593 64	346 80	577 70
8	Street Lamps	613 00	474 40	844 15	714 74
9	Police Service	111 25	128 00	101 50	250 75
10	Watchmen	494 96	81 62		
11	New Buildings			1,198 00	
12	New Streets		1,415 53	920 01	624 20
13	New Reservoirs				
14	Armory Expenses	568 70	866 75	1,113 40	837 75
15	Insurance				
16	Print'g & Station'y	355 00	265 53	267 50	240 00
17	LegalAid,Damag's	139 60	160 98	75 00	
18	Public Grounds				118 41
19	Aid to Soldiers	4,368 45	5,439 00	3,555 50	2,735 28
20	Rebellion Expen's			100 00	2,200 00
21	Interest on Debt	3,584 90	3,336 44	3,262 78	2,958 95
22	Repairs of Bldgs	589 67	1,387 40	2,267 88	1,428 50
23	Miscellaneous	2,029 54	2,203 39	1,082 83	3,565 97
Totals		\$24,385 91	\$29,921 84	\$31,078 29	\$31,238 03
Net Town Debt		\$41,228 71	\$40,571 49	\$37,420 22	\$39,737 20

*Showing Principal Annual Expenses, and Town
Debt for those Years.*

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
\$7,382 30	\$7,332 72	\$8,024 09	\$10,315 74	\$14,830 09	\$16,453 53	1
3,000 75	3,141 46	4,611 70	3,969 51	4,608 12	4,576 62	2
1,070 20	1,922 79	4,382 56	3,257 93	5,331 78	4,855 15	3
3,970 62	4,209 20	6,438 60	11,269 00	6,857 00	7,305 49	4
1,947 90	2,077 46	2,180 67	2,655 08	3,162 15	3,414 80	5
179 90	177 12	1,124 00	1,357 69	1,134 38	1,206 86	6
350 00	351 50	816 68	1,044 79	721 82	767 20	7
784 03	1,058 37	1,248 86	1,675 65	1,441 00	1,203 38	8
92 50	464 35	459 10	603 01	404 17	337 65	9
		1,281 13	290 00	1,936 50	1,820 00	10
		44,525 12	32,804 67			11
985 70	3,708 20	7,219 14	1,154 71	2,076 23	5,230 44	12
	541 46	762 85	823 32			13
2,108 68	733 50	903 15	694 00	180 83	400 00	14
		1,808 25	956 00		275 50	15
284 00	230 00	495 87	1,376 18	530 95	1,213 83	16
81 32	833 84	301 00	725 00	575 00	432 00	17
		22,000 00		3,616 85		18
2,622 88	2,393 40	2,134 00	2,072 50	2,084 50	1,834 50	19
1,100 00	200 00		200 00	1,991 16	178 80	20
3,000 98	3,052 23	5,465 59	9,300 06	10,922 53	10,438 13	21
2,205 63	1,336 28	3,155 05		2,114 87	298 84	22
11,568 36	1,242 23	2,735 35	3,768 32	2,980 46	5,967 31	23
\$42,735 75	\$34,006 11	122,072 76	\$90,303 16	\$67,490 39	\$68,210 03	
\$43,717 73	\$44,057 60	124,859 18	139,476 63	121,857 02	106,754 54	

WAKEFIELD STATISTICS. }

For Ten Years from 1875 to 1885,

Department.		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
1	School Expenses	\$13,460 30	\$14,262 15	\$12,220 01	\$13,116 39
2	Support of Poor	4,798 07	5,006 83	5,403 50	5,597 01
3	Fire Department	4,657 39	4,062 38	1,913 25	2,022 45
4	Highw's&Bridges	3,970 18	4,477 80	3,620 54	3,333 97
5	Town Officers	2,475 08	2,505 99	2,143 52	2,003 65
6	Town House	1,145 04	1,582 00	1,072 24	910 55
7	Town Library	583 04	653 90	633 20	687 03
8	Street Lamps	1,188 57	998 72	1,069 81	935 09
9	Police Service	609 75	266 45	657 35	350 90
10	Watchmen	190 00		15 00	
11	New Buildings				
12	New Streets	1,157 52	872 62	589 77	540 99
13	New Reservoirs	900 00			
14	Armory Expenses	300 00	308 00	350 00	453 98
15	Insurance		1,532 25	745 00	
16	Print'g& Stationery	514 65	480 67	531 18	439 23
17	Legal Aid, Dam'g's	5,030 81	292 94		640 95
18	Public Grounds			25 00	495 22
19	Aid to Soldiers	1,890 50	1,987 50	1,909 00	3,374 48
20	Rebellion Exp's	100 00			
21	Interest on Debt	9,084 96	8,555 94	7,340 28	6,243 39
22	Repairs of Bldgs		412 50		
23	Concrete Work				
24	Water Supply				
25	Reading Room				
26	Miscellaneous	974 74	1,200 73	919 51	778 09
Totals		\$53,032 60	\$49,459 37	\$41,158 16	\$41,923 37
Net Town Debt		\$99,943 84	\$94,796 81	\$83,806 58	\$76,343 47

*Showing Principal Annual Expenses, and Town
Debt for those Years.*

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	
\$11,507 95	\$12,333 33	\$12,863 44	\$15,618 32	\$19,148 32	\$20,846 36	1
5,841 47	4,993 44	2,761 41	3,750 99	4,019 21	5,270 59	2
1,900 42	1,734 84	3,723 95	6,594 21	2,498 80	3,903 79	3
3,500 32	3,399 61	4,288 02	4,997 73	4,570 41	5,165 88	4
1,825 00	1,975 00	1,675 00	2,125 00	2,175 00	2,375 00	5
1,101 28	1,014 99	1,297 58	1,921 13	2,006 99	1,695 80	6
520 18	534 84	538 04	655 75	731 79	817 77	7
942 56	863 44	1,003 11	1,026 80	1,428 65	1,415 98	8
259 69	319 21	280 58	341 57	384 87	264 85	9
	1,103 00	1,800 50	1,774 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	10
				12,122 37	6,536 53	11
599 85	511 86	775 00	1,389 53			12
235 00		654 00				13
367 60	463 40	451 15	470 38	548 45	381 60	14
232 50		802 50	400 00		245 00	15
508 36	573 46	683 11	714 62	822 17	768 17	16
460 18	204 35	307 55	106 40		134 80	17
149 76	347 11	365 15	382 12	190 00	13,850 00	18
2,786 25	3,472 74	3,354 50	3,459 50	2,607 75	2,563 00	19
		100 00				20
5,704 98	5,236 31	4,126 31	3,375 34	2,617 98	2,913 59	21
	500 00	993 89	500 00			22
	1,010 16	1,044 95	993 30	1,072 78	1,814 00	23
				292 58	3,352 55	24
				477 60	350 00	25
545 41	1,473 71	1,271 63	2,472 64	2,162 67	1,794 54	26
\$38,989 16	\$42,064 80	\$45,161 37	\$53,069 33	\$61,678 48	\$72,259 80	
\$69,273 68	\$60,497 18	\$50,435 92	\$41,123 52	\$46,763 11	\$57,913 16	

Tabulated Valuation Table

Years.	No. of Polls	Personal, In- cluding Resi- dent Bank Stock.	Real Estate.	Total Valuation.
1860	867	\$495,734	\$1,263,426	\$1,759,160
1861	804	501,007	1,314,778	1,815,785
1862	686	467,596	1,264,780	1,732,376
1863	740	581,154	1,227,059	1,808,213
1864	752	445,852	1,244,829	1,690,681
1865	767	478,518	1,248,597	1,727,115
1866	870	534,775	1,264,849	1,799,624
1867	913	567,454	1,318,483	1,885,937
1868	980	559,634	1,359,268	1,918,902
1869	1098	647,121	1,432,996	2,080,117
1870	1288	779,330	1,765,193	2,544,523
1871	1438	811,850	2,018,896	2,830,746
1872	1703	1,047,859	2,721,200	3,769,059
1873	1960	898,227	3,146,235	4,044,462
1874	1484	785,285	3,200,050	3,985,335
1875	1392	677,640	3,200,030	3,877,670
1876	1422	816,485	3,208,025	4,024,510
1877	1294	759,310	3,205,370	3,964,680
1878	1263	761,836	3,037,815	3,799,651
1879	1301	523,500	2,992,890	3,516,390
1880	1456	487,410	2,947,795	3,435,205
1881	1497	556,175	2,877,281	3,433,456
1882	1559	416,004	3,010,430	3,426,434
1883	1654	407,906	3,052,000	3,459,906
1884	1533	449,777	3,091,995	3,541,772
1885	1667	479,700	3,247,100	3,726,800

From 1860 to 1885, Inclusive.

Total amt assessed, including overlay.	Rate per \$1,000	No. Horses.	No Cows	No. Dwell'gs.	No. Acres.	Years.
\$14,532 90						1860
16,682 82	\$7 20	197	222	539	3835	1861
16,923 11	8 40	182	227	546	3835	1862
27,336 20	13 00	195	238	544	3828	1863
28,755 13	16 00	201	219	549	3828	1864
32,836 83	18 00	186	252	550	3828	1865
29,569 83	15 50	201	221	554	3828	1866
41,369 93	21 00	210	211	559	3828	1867
29,104 07	14 00	201	219	570	3828	1868
40,156 93	18 00	229	234	602	3837	1869
36,297 80	13 00	255	223	660	3874	1870
41,091 07	13 50	282	236	737	3886	1871
75,018 12	19 00	299	218	832	3913	1872
79,676 29	18 50	307	218	941	3913	1873
78,304 85	18 60	263	193	1000	3913	1874
58,851 40	14 00	264	205	1006	3913	1875
55,359 05	13 20	258	175	1024	3916	1876
51,296 09	12 30	264	200	1043	3915	1877
48,013 74	12 00	229	191	1048	3920	1878
44,671 26	12 00	268	251	1027	3734	1879
49,630 78	13 60	309	239	1036	3734	1880
52,962 76	14 60	301	216	1042	3734	1881
60,534 56	16 80	306	226	1050	3734	1882
53,476 63	14 50	313	224	1060	3734	1883
63,276 12	17 00	322	215	1081	3740	1884
62,962 80	16 00	338	245	1100	3740	1885

Salaries of Town Officers.

Town Treasurer	\$200 00
Town Clerk	100 00
Board of Selectmen	400 00
“ Assessors	400 00
“ Overseers of the Poor	250 00
“ School Committee	250 00
“ Auditors	100 00
“ Road Commissioners	200 00
“ Registrars	100 00
“ Fire Engineers	75 00
“ Health	50 00
Tax Collector	400 00
Constables and Police	350 00

Amount of Property Exempt
from Taxation in Wakefield.

Baptist Church	\$50,000
Methodist Church	18,000
Congregational Church	21,000
Roman Catholic Church	20,000
Universalist Church	18,000
Episcopal Church	3,000
First Congregational of Greenwood	2,500

\$132,500

Public Buildings Insured.

Town Hall	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$50,000
“ furniture	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,000
Beebe Town Library	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000
High School	.	.	.	.	.	.	30,000
New Hamilton School House	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,000
“ “ furniture	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000
North Ward School House	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000
West Ward “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000
Centre School House	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000
Centre (Academy) Building	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,000
Montrose School House	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000
Greenwood School House	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000
Franklin “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000
Woodville “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000
Almshouse and Barn	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,000
							<hr/>
							\$129,000

Vital Statistics.

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1870	118	53	70	1878	117	37	98
1871	122	72	90	1879	90	44	72
1872	172	82	120	1880	130	58	103
1873	154	66	97	1881	121	72	119
1874	158	48	123	1882	117	71	96
1875	119	60	104	1883	136	66	121
1876	128	50	86	1884	146	82	99
1877	103	49	96				

School Appropriations.

The annual appropriations for the regular running expenses of the public schools, since our town was incorporated as South Reading in 1812, have been as follows :

1812 to 1814, inclusive,	\$350	1857 to 1859, inclusive,	\$3,800
1815,	500	1860,	4,200
1816 to 1818, inclusive,	560	1861 and 1862,	4,300
1819,	580	1863, These four years	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> 3,560 4,125 4,142 5,151 </div> </div>
1820 to 1822, inclusive,	520	1864, include income	
1823,	300	1865, for State School	
1824 to 1825, inclusive,	500	1866, Fund.	
1826 " 1830, "	510	1867,	5,500
1831 " 1832, "	570	1868,	6,000
1833 " 1834, "	580	1869,	6,500
1835,	800	1870 and 1871,	7,500
1836,	850	1872,	9,290
1837,	1,045	1873,	12,500
1838 to 1839, inclusive,	1,000	1874,	12,500
1840 " 1843, "	1,200	1875,	17,000
1844,	1,400	1876,	13,500
1845 to 1846, inclusive,	1,600	1877,	13,000
1847,	1,800	1878,	12,000
1848,	1,780	1879,	13,000
1849 to 1850, inclusive,	1,800	1880,	11,500
1851,	2,100	1881,	12,500
1852 to 1853, inclusive,	2,400	1882,	12,500
1854,	2,800	1883,	14,800
1855,	2,900	1884,	18,000
1856,	3,550	1885,	18,200

By-Laws of the Town of Wakefield.

ADOPTED AT A LEGAL TOWN MEETING HELD JULY 27, 1874, AND
APPROVED AT A SESSION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT HELD ON
FEBRUARY 23, 1875.

OBSTRUCTING STREETS.

ART. 1. No person except the Road Commissioners in the lawful performance of their duties, or those acting under their orders, shall obstruct any sidewalk or street, or any part thereof, or break or dig the ground of the same, without first obtaining a written license from the Selectmen or Road Commissioners therefor; and the person so licensed shall put, and at all times keep up, a suitable railing around the parts of any sidewalk or street so obstructed or dug up, as long as the same shall be unsafe or inconvenient for travelers, and shall also keep as many lighted lanterns fixed to such railing or fence every night from twilight in the evening through the whole night as the Selectmen or Road Commissioners shall direct.

OBSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS.

ART. 2. Whenever any sidewalk becomes obstructed or made impassable by reason of the erecting or repairing of any building or of doing any work, the persons doing or causing the same to be done shall place a good and convenient temporary walk around such obstructions.

AWNINGS AND SIGNS.

ART. 3. No awning or sign shall be placed or continued over any sidewalk unless the support and every part of such awning or sign shall be at least eight feet above the sidewalk, without the written consent of the Selectmen, which consent shall state the time such obstruction shall be allowed.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

ART. 4. Three or more persons shall not stand in a group or near to each other on any sidewalk in such a manner as to obstruct a free passage for foot passengers for a longer time than five minutes, nor after a request to move on made by any of the Selectmen, Constables or Police Officers of the Town.

ART. 5. No person shall behave himself in a rude or disorderly manner, or use any indecent, profane or insulting language, in any public place in this town, or near any dwelling house or other

building therein, or be or remain upon any sidewalk, or upon any doorstep or other projection from any house or other building, so as to annoy or disturb any person or obstruct any passage to the same. And every person so being or remaining as aforesaid, when ordered by any constable, police officer, watchman, or by the owner or occupant of any building, shall immediately peaceably depart and stay away therefrom.

DRIVING ON SIDEWALKS.

ART. 6. No person shall ride or drive unnecessarily on any of the sidewalks of any street, nor allow his horse or vehicle to remain upon a sidewalk a longer time than five minutes together, except by permission of the Road Commissioners.

INJURY TO TREES.

ART. 7. No person shall tie or fasten any horse, cattle or team to any of the trees planted in any public highway, street or public lands in this town, nor drive into the same any nails, spikes, hooks or staples, nor affix any signs thereto.

PASTURING CATTLE.

ART. 8. No person shall pasture any cattle or other animals in any of the streets of the town with or without a keeper.

OBSTRUCTING CROSS-WALKS.

ART. 9. No person shall permit or suffer any horse, or other animal, carriage or vehicle of any description, belonging to him, or under his charge, to stand or stop upon any cross-walk in this town for any purpose, except the taking up or setting down of passengers, or for a longer time than shall be necessary for such purpose.

MARKET STANDS.

ART. 10. No person shall stand for the purpose of effecting sales or for feeding of teams, upon any of the streets of the town, next to any private dwelling place, with wood, hay, produce, meat or other products of the farm for sale, nor near to any other building when objection is made by the owner or occupant thereof, *provided* that any such persons for the aforesaid purpose may occupy that portion of the streets next to any vacant public grounds, and that this by-law shall not apply to casual calls upon families occupying private dwellings.

FAST DRIVING.

ART. 11. No owner or person for the time being having the care or use of any horse or other beast of burden, carriage or draught, shall ride, drive or permit the same to go at a faster rate than nine miles an hour in any street, way or public place in this town.

NUISANCES IN THE STREET, ETC.

ART. 12. No person shall place, or cause to be placed in any public street or way of this town the contents of any sink, cesspool, or privy, nor place any rubbish or garbage in the same, except for the purpose of immediate removal therefrom.

ART. 13. No person shall throw a carcass of any animal into any of the ponds, streams or waters within the limits of this town, or suffer or leave any such carcass to decay on the surface of the ground, or to be insufficiently buried therein, near any building, street or public way or place.

ART. 14. No person shall at any time whatsoever carry into or through any public street, any contents of any sink, cesspool or privy in any vehicle which shall not be effectually covered and water tight, nor suffer the same to remain standing unnecessarily in any such street, nor remove from their premises the contents of any cesspool or privy between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening, unless by the written consent of the Selectmen or Board of Health.

DEFACING FENCES, ETC.

ART. 15. No person shall make any marks, letters or figures of any kind upon any wall, fence, post, tree, building, or structure, without the permission of the owner thereof.

FIRE ARMS.

ART. 16. No person shall fire or discharge any gun, fowling piece, pistol, or fire arm, or set fire to any materials known as fire works, or other combustible matter, or throw any such lighted fire works in any of the streets or avenues of this town.

BONFIRES.

ART. 17. No person shall make any bonfire or other fire in any of the streets, avenues or public ways of this town.

COASTING.

ART. 18. No person shall coast in any of the streets or public walks of this town.

BATHING.

ART. 19. No person shall bathe or swim without personal covering, in any public or exposed place in this town.

BALL PLAYING.

ART. 20. No person shall throw stones or other heavy missiles, nor play at base ball or foot ball within any of the public streets or public grounds of this town without permission of the Selectmen first obtained.

PENALTIES.

ART. 21. Every violation of any of the foregoing by-laws shall be punished by a fine of not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint before any District Court or any Trial Justice of juvenile offenders in the County of Middlesex.

DISPOSAL OF PENALTIES.

ART. 22. All penalties recovered for the violation of either of the foregoing by-laws shall be paid into the Treasury of the town to such use as the town, from time to time, shall direct.

Special By-Laws of the Town of Wakefield, concerning Truant Children and Absentees from School.

SECTION 1. Any minor between the ages of seven and fifteen years, convicted of being an habitual truant, or of wandering about in the streets and public places of this town, having no lawful employment or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, shall be committed to any institution of instruction or suitable situation to be provided by the town, or provided by law, for the purpose, for such time not exceeding two years as the Justice or Court having jurisdiction may determine. Any minor so committed may upon proof of amendment, or for other sufficient cause shown upon a hearing of the case, be discharged by such Justice or Court.

SEC. 2. Justices of district courts, trial justices for juvenile offenders, and judges of probate within and for the County of Middlesex, shall have jurisdiction of the offences described in Section 1.

SET. 3. The School Committee of the town shall appoint and fix the compensation of two or more suitable persons, to be designated as *truant officers*, who shall, under the direction of said committee, inquire into all cases arising under these by-laws, and shall alone be authorized, in case of violation thereof, to make complaint and carry into execution the judgment thereon. The compensation of such officers shall be paid from the treasury of the town.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the School Committee and of the Superintendent and Teachers of the public schools to report the names of any person or persons violating the provisions of these by-laws to the truant officers of the town.

PROSECUTORS AND COMPLAINANTS.

ART. 23. It shall be the duty of the Selectmen, Constables, Police Officers and Watchmen, to prosecute every violation of the foregoing by-laws, by complaint as hereinbefore mentioned. All prosecutions shall be commenced within three months from the date of the violation of the by-law.

Rules and Orders

TO BE OBSERVED IN ALL MEETINGS OF THE TOWN. ADOPTED IN 1853, AND REVISED IN 1881.

RULE 1.—Every person speaking shall rise, and stand uncovered; shall respectfully address the Chair or Moderator; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid all personalities.

RULE 2.—All original questions shall be put, in the order in which they are moved, unless, as in the case of amendments, the subsequent motion be previous in its nature; except that the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

RULE 3.—No motions shall be received and put until they are seconded; and all motions shall be reduced to writing, by the persons making them, when so requested by the Moderator.

RULE 4.—When more than one person shall rise to speak at the same time, the Moderator shall name the one who shall have the floor.

RULE 5.—All questions of order shall be decided by the Moderator, subject to an appeal to the meeting—the question on which appeal shall be taken before any other.

RULE 6.—The Moderator shall declare all votes—and whenever a vote is doubted by seven voters, a count shall be had—which shall be by tellers appointed by the Moderator.

RULE 7.—When a question is under debate, no motion, shall be in order, but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order thus arranged.

RULE 8.—Motions to adjourn (except when the business of balloting is unfinished,) shall always be first in order; and such motions, and motions to lay on the table and take up from the table shall be decided without debate.

RULE 9.—The previous question shall be put in the following form: “Shall the main question be now put?” and until this question is decided, all debate on the main question shall be suspended. Immediately after taking and adopting the previous question, the sense of the meeting shall be taken upon any pending amendments, in the order inverse of that in which they were moved, and finally upon the main question.

RULE 10.—On the previous question, no person shall speak more than once, without leave; and all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

RULE 11.—No person shall speak more than once on any ques-

tion, until other persons, who have not spoken, shall speak if they desire it.

RULE 12.—No person speaking shall be interrupted, but by a call to order.

RULE 13.—All Committees shall be named and appointed by the Moderator, unless otherwise directed by the meeting; and it shall be the duty of the member first named to call the Committee together for organization.

RULE 14.—No motion once made and disposed of, shall be again received at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof; but any one may move a reconsideration—which, when decided, shall not be reconsidered at that meeting, or at any adjournment thereof.

RULE 15.—When the Report of a Committee is placed in the hands of the Moderator, it shall be deemed to be properly before the meeting for its action thereon—and a vote to accept the same, shall discharge the Committee, but shall not be equivalent to a vote to carry out its recommendations, without a special vote to adopt it.

RULE 16.—No report of Committees shall be in order unless made under an Article in the warrant which explains the subject to be reported upon.

Justices of the Peace.

Appointed by the Governor and Council. Commission runs seven years from date of appointment.

Names.	When Appointed.
Azel Ames Jr.,	1879
Nathaniel E. Cutler	1879
Abel F. Hutchinson	1879
Edward Mansfield	1879
Mason S. Southworth	1879
Otis V. Waterman	1879
Samuel K. Hamilton	1880
William E. Rogers	1880
Richard Britton	1881
Everett W. Eaton	1881
Daniel Norcross	1881
Edward A. Upton	1881

John W. Wellman	.	.	.	.	1881
Freeman Emmons	.	.	.	.	1882
James F. Emerson	.	.	.	.	1882
Winfield C. Jordan	.	.	.	.	1882
Geo. H. Towle	.	.	.	.	1882
William N. Tyler	.	.	.	.	1882
Franklin A. Gowen	.	.	.	.	1883
Clarence A. Parks	.	.	.	.	1883
Daniel G. Walton	.	.	.	.	1883
Alstead W. Brownell	.	.	.	.	1884
Dean Dudley	.	.	.	.	1884
Chester W. Eaton	.	.	.	.	1884
John W. Locke	.	.	.	.	1885
Charles F. Hartshorne	.	.	.	.	1885

Notaries Public.

Appointed by the Governor and Council,—Commission runs seven years from date of appointment.

Names.	When Appointed.
Samuel K. Hamilton	1883
Chester W. Eaton	1885

Dates of Incorporation

OF NEIGHBORING CITIES AND TOWNS WITH COMPARATIVE
STATEMENTS OF POPULATIONS.

Towns.	Date of Incorporation.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.
Arlington . . .	1807	3,261	3,906	4,100	4,673
Cambridge . . .	1633	39,634	47,838	52,669	59,600
Danvers . . .	1757	5,600	6,024	6,598	7,048
Lexington . . .	1712	2,277	2,505	2,460	2,918
Lynn . . .	1637	28,233	32,600	38,274	45,861
Lynnfield . . .	1782	818	769	686	766
Malden . . .	1649	7,367	10,843	12,017	16,407
Medford . . .	1630	5,717	6,267	7,573	9,041
Melrose . . .	1850	3,414	3,990	4,560	6,101
North Reading . . .	1853	942	979	900	878
Peabody . . .	1855	7,343	8,066	9,028	9,530
Reading . . .	1644	2,664	3,186	3,181	3,539
Salem . . .	1629	24,117	25,958	27,563	28,084
Saugus . . .	1815	2,247	2,578	2,625	2,471
Somerville . . .	1842	14,685	21,868	24,933	29,992
Stoneham . . .	1725	4,513	4,984	4,890	5,652
Wakefield . . .	1812		5,349	5,547	6,060
Watertown . . .	1630	4,326	5,099	5,426	6,238
Waltham . . .	1737	9,065	9,967	11,712	14,609
Wenham . . .	1643	905	911	889	871
Wilmington, . . .	1730	866	879	933	991
Winchester . . .	1850	2,645	3,099	3,802	4,390
Woburn . . .	1642	3,560	9,568	10,931	11,750

District Court.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT OF EASTERN MIDDLESEX.

Sessions are held at Wakefield, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Malden on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 9.30 o'clock A. M. This Court has jurisdiction in Wakefield, Wilmington, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Melrose, Malden, Everett and Medford. *Justice*: John W. Pettengill of Malden ; salary, \$1,500 per year. *Special Justices*: Thomas S. Harlow of Medford and Solon Bancroft of Reading. *Clerk*: William N. Tyler of Wakefield ; salary, \$1,000.

Medical Examiner's District.

Wakefield is in District No. 3, which comprises the towns of Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. Dr. George E. Putney of Reading is the Medical Examiner of the District.

Congressional District.

Wakefield is in the 6th Congressional District. In this district are also the towns and cities of Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Reading, Stoneham and Winchester in Middlesex County ; Nahant, Saugus, Swampscott and Lynn of Essex County ; and Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop and wards 3, 4, and 5 of Boston, in the County of Suffolk.

Councillor and Senatorial District.

Wakefield is in the 6th Councillor District and in the 6th Middlesex Senatorial District. In the Senatorial district, beside Wakefield, are included the towns of Bedford,

Billerica, Burlington, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn.

Representative District.

Wakefield constitutes the 11th Representative District, and is entitled to one Representative to the General Court.

REPRESENTATIVES SINCE 1812.

John Hart,	1812—'14, '20, '21, '23, '24
John Gould,	1816
Thomas Emerson, Jr.,	1825—'30, '38, '39, '41
Lilley Eaton,	1831—'35, '45, '48
Lemuel Sweetser,	1832 and '33
James Butler,	1835 and '36
Noah Smith,	1836 and '37
Benjamin Emerson,	1837
Jonas Evans,	1839
Aaron Foster, Jr.,	1840
Joseph W. Vinton,	1840
Jacob Tufts,	1843
Jonas Cowdrey,	1844
Robert H. Raddin,	1846
Franklin Poole,	1847
Samuel Kingman,	1850
Edward Mansfield,	1851
John B. Atwell,	1852
James M. Sweetser,	1855
James Oliver,	1856
Madison Sweetser,	1857
John S. Eaton,	1858

John Wiley 2d,	. . . .	1860
William H. Atwell,	. . . .	1862
Daniel Allen,	. . . .	1864 and '65
James F. Mansfield,	. . . .	1867 and '68
Benjamin F. Packard,	. . . .	1870
Edward H. Walton,	. . . .	1871
Richard Britton,	. . . .	1872, '73, '74
Thos. Winship,	. . . .	1876, '77
Solon Walton,	. . . .	1878
Azel Ames Jr.,	. . . .	1879
Lucius Beebe,	. . . .	1880
Solon O. Richardson,	. . . .	1881, '82
Arlon S. Atherton,	. . . .	1883, '85
Robert Blyth,	. . . .	1884, '86

List of the Important Town Officers since 1860.

SELECTMEN.

1860	Thos. Green John Purrington Edward Mansfield	1865	T. B. Walker Edward Mansfield D. B. Wheelock
1861	Thos. Green John Purrington Edward Mansfield	1866	Thos. B. Walker John S. Eaton P. C. Wheeler
1862	Thos. Green (resigned) Lucius Beebe Henry Oliver Thomas B. Walker, (elec- ted to fill the vacancy);	1867	John S. Eaton James Oliver James F. Mansfield
1863	Horatio Dolliver John S. Eaton D. B. Wheelock	1868	James Oliver James F. Mansfield Richard Britton
1864	D. B. Wheelock Horatio Dolliver Thomas B. Walker	1869	James Oliver Richard Britton James F. Mansfield

1870	Richard Britton Joseph W. Adams James Oliver	1878	James Oliver John S. Eaton B. B. Burbank
1871	John M. Cate Joseph W. Adams Chas. F. Hartshorne	1879	James Oliver John S. Eaton B. B. Burbank
1872	John S. Eaton Richard Britton Lucius Beebe	1880	Theodore E. Balch Arlon S. Atherton B. B. Burbank
1873	Richard Britton Daniel G. Walton James Oliver	1881	James Oliver John S. Eaton B. B. Burbank
1874	James Oliver William S. Greenough Wm. K. Perkins	1882	Sumner Pennell John S. Eaton Alstead W. Brownell
1875	William S. Greenough Wm. K. Perkins Robert L. Murkland	1883	James Oliver Otis V. Waterman Alstead W. Brownell
1876	James Oliver Robert L. Murkland B. B. Burbank	1884	Alstead W. Brownell Isaac F. Eaton John S. Eaton
1877	James Oliver R. L. Murkland B. B. Burbank	1885	Alstead W. Brownell Isaac F. Eaton John S. Eaton

TOWN CLERKS.

1860	James O. Boswell	1865-1867	Chester W. Eaton
1861	C. H. Shepard	1868-1872	Benj. F. Packard
1862-1864	J. C. Hartshorne	1872-1885	Chas. F. Hartshorne

TOWN TREASURERS.

1860-1864	Jas. F. Emerson	1864-1882	Jas. F. Emerson
1864	James M. Evans *	1882-1885	Thomas J. Skinner

* resigned

COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

1860	James Oliver	1867-1873	C. W. Eaton
1861	P. C. Wheeler	1873-1876	Otis V. Waterman
1862-1864	E. A. Upton	1876-1883	Richard Britton
1865-1866	P. C. Wheeler	1883-1885	Chas. F. Woodward

ASSESSORS.

1860	James Oliver Lilley Eaton Adam Wiley	1873	James Oliver Richard Britton John Purrington
1861	James Oliver Stillman A. Eaton Lilley Eaton	1874	Richard Britton James Oliver David Perkins
1862	Everett Hart D. B. Wheelock Jos. W. Bancroft	1875	Edward Mansfield David Perkins R. L. Murkland
1863	D. B. Wheelock Joseph W. Bancroft Everett Hart	1876	James Oliver David Perkins David Batchelder
1864	Stillman A. Eaton Horatio Dolliver D. B. Wheelock	1877	David Perkins James Oliver John S. Eaton
1865	Edward Mansfield Horatio Dolliver James Oliver	1878	John S. Eaton John Purrington James Oliver
1866	James Oliver A. C. Perkins Horatio Dolliver	1879	John S. Eaton David Perkins James Oliver
1867	James Oliver Horatio Dolliver A. C. Perkins	1880	James Oliver Chas. F. Hartshorne David Perkins
1868	James Oliver Samuel Gardner Alexander Turnbull	1881	James Oliver Chas. F. Hartshorne David Perkins
1869	James Oliver Samuel Gardner B. F. Packard	1882	David Perkins Chas. F. Hartshorne John S. Eaton
1870	James Oliver B. F. Packard Daniel G. Walton	1883	David Perkins Chas. F. Hartshorne Chas. F. Woodward
1871	James Oliver B. F. Packard Daniel G. Walton	1884	Chas. F. Hartshorne Chas. F. Woodward John M. Cate
1872	Daniel G. Walton James Oliver Geo. H. Sweetser	1885	Chas. F. Hartshorne Chas. F. Woodward David Perkins

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 1860 | Hiram Sweetser
William Oliver
Stephen Lufkin | 1873 | Richard Britton
James Oliver
Daniel G. Walton |
| 1861 | William Oliver
Hiram Sweetser
Stephen Lufkin | 1874 | James Oliver
Cyrus N. White
Daniel G. Walton |
| 1862 | J. W. Dean
Horatio Dolliver | 1875 | James Oliver
Daniel G. Walton
Cyrus N. White |
| 1863 | Horatio Dolliver
J. W. Dean
E. S. Upham | 1876 | Cyrus N. White
B. W. Oliver
Ira Wiley Jr. |
| 1864 | Horatio Dolliver
Charles H. Stearns
William Oliver | 1877 | Cyrus N. White
Wm. F. Young
Ira Wiley Jr. |
| 1865 | Thomas Green
Hiram Sweetser
Horatio Dolliver | 1878 | Cyrus N. White
Joseph Connell
S. F. Littlefield |
| 1866 | John Winship
A. G. Sweetser
James Oliver | 1879 | Cyrus N. White
Samuel F. Littlefield
Wm. H. Atwell |
| 1867 | James Oliver
John Winship
Samuel F. Littlefield | 1880 | John M. Cate
Wm. G. Strong
Theodore E. Balch |
| 1868 | James Oliver
Samuel F. Littlefield
Lewis Fairbanks | 1881 | John Purrington
John S. Eaton
James W. Dean |
| 1869 | James Oliver
Samuel F. Littlefield
Cyrus N. White | 1882 | John Purrington
John S. Eaton
Hiram Eaton |
| 1870 | Cyrus N. White
M. F. Leslie
S. F. Littlefield | 1883 | Hiram Eaton
John G. Morrill
Joseph Connell |
| 1871 | Cyrus N. White
M. F. Leslie
B. F. Packard | 1884 | Hiram Eaton
John G. Morrill
Michael Low |
| 1872 | Cyrus N. White
James W. Dean
Stephen Lufkin | 1885 | Hiram Eaton
John G. Morrill
John S. Eaton |

BOARD OF HEALTH.

1872	Chas. Jordan Azal Ames Jr. L. B. Evans C. W. Eaton J. R. Mansfield	1878	S. O. Richardson E. P. Colby John R. Mansfield
1874	S. O. Richardson Samuel W. Abbott Azal Ames Jr. Albert Day John R. Mansfield	1879	S. O. Richardson E. P. Colby John M. Cate
1875	S. O. Richardson J. R. Mansfield J. P. Tucker	1881	John Purrington John M. Cate Azal Ames Jr.
1876	S. O. Richardson J. R. Mansfield J. P. Tucker	1882	John Purrington John S. Eaton Azal Ames Jr.
1877	S. O. Richardson J. R. Mansfield E. P. Colby	1883	John M. Cate Hosea L. Day John Homer
		1884	John M. Cate Hosea L. Day John Homer
		1885	Preston Sheldon John R. Mansfield Joseph W. Heath

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Lilley Eaton, 1860-'63	Cyrus Wakefield, 1872, '73
Edward Mansfield, 1860-'68	Samuel W. Abbott, 1872-'74
James M. Sweetser, 1860, '64	Thomas Winship, 1872, '73
A. Augustus Foster, 1860-'63, '70, '71	William F. Potter, 1873-'75
John Winship, 1860-'62	Henry D. Smith, 1873-'76
P. H. Sweetser, 1860-'64, '66- '69, '71	Chaplin G. Tyler, 1874-'76
Edward A. Upton, 1861-'66, '70- '72, '82-'85	George W. Aborn, 1875-'80
Everett Hart, 1862-'64	Samuel K. Hamilton, 1876-'81, '83-'85
Chester W. Eaton, 1864-'69	Charles Keyser, 1876, '77
George Bullen, 1865	Theodore E. Balch, 1876-'81
Charles R. Bliss, 1865-'67, '70- '76	Edward P. Colby, 1877-'82, '84
James O. Boswell, 1867-'69	Quincy Whitney, 1877
T. Albert Emerson, 1867-'69	Austin S. Garver, 1878
James W. Willmarth, 1868-'69	William N. Tyler, 1879-'84
Charles Jordan, 1869-'71	Selim S. White, 1881-'85
John W. Chickering, 1869	Calista A. Winship, 1882
Lucius Beebe, 1870-'81, '83, '84	Sara L. Whittemore, 1882
	Melvin J. Hill, 1882-'85
	Ashton H. Thayer, 1885
	Preston Sheldon, 1885

A Brief Sketch of the History of Wakefield. 1639–1885.

Wakefield was originally a part of the old township of Lynn. In 1639, ten years subsequent to the settlement of Lynn, sundry individuals, inhabitants of that township, petitioned the General Court for permission to settle inland. This request was granted on the ninth of September, and thus, in the year of our Lord 1639, was commenced the settlement, of what is to-day, the prosperous town of Wakefield.

This grant to the township of Lynn, included a territory “four miles square” and was substantially the same compass of land as that now covered by the towns of Wakefield and Reading. “The petition of the inhabitants of Lynn, for a place for an inland plantation, at the head of their bounds, is granted them 4 miles square, as the place will afford; upon condition that the petitioners shall, within two years, make some good proceeding in planting, so as it may be a village, fit to contain a convenient number of inhabitants, which may in dewe time have a church there; and so as such as shall remove there, shall not withall keepe their accommodations in Lynn above 2 years after their removal to said village, upon pain to forfeit their interest in one of them at their election; except this Court shall see fit cause to dispense further with them.” The land mentioned in this grant was purchased of the Indians for £10.16, and the deed signed in 1640 by Sagamore David, and Kunkshamooshaw, whose wigwams were in the region of Lynn and Chelsea, and also

signed by his wife Abigail, James Quonopohit and others.

Under this grant a settlement was begun, and in 1644, the town of Reading was incorporated. "Lynn Village" was the name first given to this inland plantation. In 1640, the General Court decreed "that the inhabitants of Lynn Village should be exempted from taxes as soon as seven houses should be built and seven families settled." Four years later, a sufficient number of houses having been erected, and the requisite number of families having become settled, the Court further ordered "that Lynn Village should take the name of 'Redding'" This decree constituted the act of incorporation of the old town of Reading.

The name "Reading" was presumably taken from a borough and market town of note, near London, England, from whence came some of the first settlers of Lynn.

The first locations of these early comers were on the eastern borders of beautiful Lake Quannapowitt. This nucleus of a village, situated in a pleasant valley flanked on either side by gently sloping hills grew and thrived for many years, with varying fortunes. In 1644, the first church of the parish was organized, being the twelfth in the colony. When eight years had elapsed from the time of settlement, a general division of the lands took place. In 1648, we find the first mention of the granting of a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village. "Permission is given to Francis Smith of Reading to draw wine in the town, for refreshing travellers and others, he paying excise." The first election of highway surveyors also occurred this year. In 1651, the Court

granted to the town of Lynn, the tract of land which is now known as North Reading. In 1655, there were twenty slaves in the village,—14 males and 6 females. The town ordered in 1657, “that there shall be two general town meetings every year: one on the first second day in February, yearly, and one on the first second day in December, yearly; and every inhabitant that shall absent himself from these meetings, shall pay 2 shillings and 6 pence, if he be not there by 9 o’clock in the morning.”

In 1667, there were fifty-nine dwelling-houses in the town. In 1668, the town ordered “that no man, after this date, shall come into the town, here to inhabit, without the consent of the town.” The same year the water rights of the river, the outlet of Crystal Lake, now flowing through the factory grounds of the Wakefield Rattan Co., were given to Jonathan Poole, free, as power for grinding the town’s corn. The Garrison House was erected in 1671, for protection against the Indians. In 1685, the town chose two moderators to preside at its town meetings. This practice was in vogue for many years. A highway to what is now Charlestown was this year laid out.

In 1688 a war with the Indians broke out. Major Jeremiah Swayne of Reading was appointed and commissioned by the Court, as Commander in Chief of all the forces raised in defence. About 1691 the Court empowered the same person to join persons in marriage in Reading.

In 1692 commenced the delusion known as “witchcraft.” It originated in Salem village, in the family of

the minister of the Parish, whose daughter and niece, girls of ten and eleven years of age, and other girls in the neighborhood, began to act strangely. As no satisfactory name could be given to this disorder, they were gravely pronounced to be *bewitched*. Reading was not exempt from this terrible affliction ; for women were here arrested and imprisoned for witchcraft, but were subsequently acquitted.

A free school was established in 1693. It was a school "where young people were taught to read, write, and cast up accounts." Jonathan Poole was the schoolmaster.

1700-1812

The early part of the 18th century saw a great revival in school matters ; new schools were opened and teachers of experience were obtained. In 1706 five Indians from a party who had attacked Dunstable, ventured within the limits of the town, and surprised and attacked the family of John Harnden in the night time, killing Mrs. Harnden and three children, and carrying away the rest. The latter were subsequently recovered. In 1711 several of the male inhabitants of the village embarked with an expedition against the French and Indians in Nova Scotia and Canada.

In 1729, the north part of Malden was annexed to Reading. This section was probably the compass of land now known as Greenwood. A perpetual common was set apart in 1737. The passage of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament in 1765 was indignantly protested against by the inhabitants of Reading. At a town meeting held October 22, 1765, the town Representative to

the General Court was given emphatic instructions to use every effort, and to join in every proper measure looking to the repeal of the obnoxious act.

Ten years later witnessed the struggle of the Colonies against continued unlawful and offensive taxes levied by England, which finally resulted in our national independence.

The town voted in 1774, "to maintain the Charter Rights in every constitutional way." Delegates were sent to the Provincial Congress, whose sentiments the town voted to adopt as their own, and strictly adhere to them. What the patriotic people of Reading did in the glorious struggle for their independence is thus summed up in the "History of Wakefield." "The records of each parish, during the continuance of the war, breathe the most earnest patriotism, the most determined resolution, and are full of votes for raising and providing money, provisions, clothing, fuel and men, in cheerful response to all the calls of the Government." The town sent in all to the war, about 400 men, not including minute men, drafted from time to time, to guard prisoners and for similar services.

In 1776 a census of Massachusetts showed that Reading with but a single exception, (Sudbury) was the largest town in respect to population in Middlesex County. In 1785 the First Parish, (what is now Wakefield) petitioned the General Court, to be set off as a separate and distinct town. This petition was not granted until 1812.

HISTORY FROM THE INCORPORATION OF SOUTH READING IN
1812, TO THE TIME OF THE CHANGE OF NAME IN 1868.

1812—1820. For many years previous to the final separation and incorporation of South Reading as a distinct town, the people of this enterprising and prosperous village, had been making strenuous efforts looking to this separation. Finally, on the 25th of February in the year 1812, the town of South Reading was incorporated under authority of an act of the General Court of Massachusetts.

The first town meeting of South Reading was held in the Town Hall, March 5, 1812, when John Gould was elected *Town Clerk*; Lilley Eaton, *Town Treasurer*; and James Gould, Benjamin Badger, and John Gould, *Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers*. This year \$800 was raised for common and ordinary expenses, \$350 for schooling, \$450 for the highways. War was declared this year with England, South Reading patriotically furnishing her quota of soldiers, as well as her portion of arms and accoutrements.

In 1813, the town commenced printing its town expenses. In redistricting the state for Representative to Congress in 1814, the town was set off from Middlesex County and annexed to Essex North District. A petition was forwarded to the General Court remonstrating against this action which had the desired effect, and South Reading was re-annexed to the Middlesex District.

The first stage which passed regularly through the town, connecting with Boston, commenced to run in 1817

1820—1830. In 1825, the present town farm and almshouse was purchased. The South Reading Academy was organized and incorporated in 1823. A temperance society was organized the following year, and two years later saw the organization of the South Reading Lyceum.

1830—1840. The South Reading Mechanic and Agricultural Institution was organized in 1833. In 1837 the town paid off its debt with a surplus in the treasury.

1840—1850. A new hearse-house was built in 1840. In 1842 an attempt was made to preserve the shade trees in the town, and to set out new ones. This movement was supported by the South Reading Ornamental Tree Society formed this year.

In the year 1844, work was begun on that part of the Boston and Maine Railroad extension, between Wilmington and Boston, passing through South Reading. This extension was completed the following year, and passenger trains were first regularly run on July 4, 1845. When it was first proposed to run this railroad through it was predicted "that South Reading would probably furnish as many as *thirty daily passengers*." How different this daily travel between that of our town to-day, when a thousand or more go to and from Boston every day!

The Bi-Centennial anniversary of the town was properly celebrated by the people of South Reading, Reading and North Reading, May 29, 1844, with distinguished observances.

The town this year voted to establish an English High School, with the provision that the whole expense of rent,

instruction etc., etc., for said school, should not exceed \$600 per annum. Voted also that if such a school be established, the several primary schools in town shall be taught wholly by female instructors.

The subject of a change in the town name was first brought forward in December, 1846. The following is the vote of the town on various names proposed :

Winthrop	.	.	.	.	.	.	71
South Reading	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Florence	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Shawmut	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Calais	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Lakeville	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Vernon	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Greenville	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

A petition was forwarded to the Legislature asking that the name of the town be changed from South Reading to Winthrop. The Legislature, however, saw fit to refuse this request, and it was not until 1868 that a change in the town name was made.

The town in 1847 purchased the academy building for use of the High School. The names "Quannapowitt" and "Wappahtuch" were given to the upper and lower lakes respectively this year.

1850—1860. The town voted in 1852 to pay the members of the engine company \$5, beside their poll tax, per annum, also voted to erect a new engine house for the Yale engine which was purchased this year. This house was built the subsequent year (1853). The first regular fire department was established in 1854. In 1856

a new almshouse was built and a public library was authorized. In 1857 the town voted "that hereafter the annual town meetings shall be held in April, instead of March," which custom is still in vogue. In 1858 the Greenwood school-house was removed to its present location on Oak street. The following year the town changed the name of that portion of its territory long known as "East Ward" to "Montrose." The Yale engine house was burned this year, and a new structure was immediately erected.

1860—1868. The Common was fenced in 1860 at a cost of \$636.75. The long misunderstanding between the North and South came to a focus in 1861, and Civil War, with its attending terrors, burst upon the entire country. South Reading responded to the call of President Lincoln for troops, and was, during the war, one of the most patriotic towns in the North. A fuller account of South Reading as relating to the Rebellion, may be found under Military Record.

1868—1885.

In 1868 the town again took action looking to a change in the town name. Voted "that the Selectmen be directed to prepare a petition in the name and behalf of the town, to be presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying that the name of the town of South Reading may be changed to that of 'Wakefield.'" This was in honor of one of the most liberal citizens of the town—the late Cyrus Wakefield. Said petition secured prompt attention from the Legislature and the following act was passed and approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1868.

“Be it enacted, etc.”

SECTION 1. The Town of South Reading, in the County of Middlesex, shall take the name of Wakefield.

SECTION 2. This action shall take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.”

The change in name was elaborately and appropriately celebrated July 4, 1868.

1870—1880 An engine house was built this year (1870) in Montrose. \$32,500 was appropriated for the purchase of the present High School grounds at the corner of Lafayette and Common streets, and for the erection of a school building thereon ; also \$7,000 for a similar purchase and erection of a school-house on Franklin street, at the Junction. Railroad street took its name in 1872. Town voted in 1872 “to purchase a hook and ladder carriage at a cost not exceeding \$1,000.” Also voted the sum of \$20,000 for finishing and furnishing the new High School house then in process of erection. \$4,500 was appropriated for the erecting of a new school house in Woodville.

In 1872 a new receiving tomb was constructed in the Old Burial Ground on Church street. The Hook and Ladder carriage was purchased for \$947.50. Action was taken by the town to improve the New Park. Lake Avenue was laid out, drains were constructed, and the public common otherwise enhanced in beauty. The first Board of Health was elected this year. The following year the Malden Bridge tax was abolished. A town flag was bought for \$72. One thousand copies of the “His-

tory of Wakefield" were published this year under authority of a vote of the town, \$3,300 being appropriated therefor, of which sum, \$3,258.55 was expended. In 1874 there were 40 miles of street. The present code of By-Laws was this year put in force. In 1875 the population of the town was 5,349, 2,511 being males and 2,838, females. There were 1,274 families and 1,218 voters. Of 1,010 dwelling houses, 951 were occupied, and 59 were vacant. The number of manufacturing establishments in town was 82. The value of goods manufactured was \$1,302,311, against \$735,220 in 1864. The amount of capital invested was \$1,263,530, against only \$303,400 a decade previous. The value of stock used was \$539,398. 1,059 persons were employed in the manufactories of the town, and the value of buildings used for manufacturing purposes was \$305,525.

A new lock-up was built in 1876 in the basement of the Town Hall Building. The Board of Fish Committee was first elected this year. A law was passed by the Legislature, Feb. 16, 1877 prohibiting fishing in Lake Quannapowitt until Jan. 1, 1882. The following year a 15 years' lease of the lake was obtained by the town from the Fish Commissioners of the state. Crystal Lake had already been leased for a term of years to private individuals. The present Town Seal was first brought into use in 1878. In 1880, in accordance with the desires of a majority of the citizens, and in response to a petition, numerously signed, two night watchmen were appointed, and this system of police protection has since continued to exist. A revision of the Rules and Orders adopted in

1853, was made after careful consideration by a committee appointed for the purpose, in 1881.

The great Rattan fire occurred on the night of March 12, 1881. The loss to the Company was \$190,000, fully covered by insurance. The steamer, Lucius Beebe, No. 1, was purchased in 1882 for \$3,400. \$500 was this year appropriated for the enforcement of the liquor laws. A classification of the statistics of the town was made in 1882, under the direction of the Town Clerk. The contract for hydrant service between the Quannapowitt Water Company, or, as it now is, the Wakefield Water Company, and the town of Wakefield, was signed January 20, 1883. The Hamilton School Building was erected in 1883, and the total cost of the structure up to April, 1884, when the building was completed and turned over to the town, was \$18,658.90.

At a town meeting held April 6, 1885, the town voted to accept a gift of \$10,000 devised under the will of Cornelius Sweetser, late of Saco, Me., the money to be safely invested and the income to be yearly expended in providing such lectures as will tend to improve and elevate the minds of the people of Wakefield. The use of the C. Wakefield engine was this year abandoned, the Chemical engine transferred to Montrose, and the Chemical Engine Company changed to a Hydrant Hose Company. Voted also to store the Yale Engine at the engine house in Montrose.

Interesting Facts.

“Now will we gather up
Stray fragments that elucidate our story;
The breezy freedom of past years commingling
With these our busy times.”

The Yale Engine was purchased in 1852.

The Chemical Engine was bought in 1871.

Boundary line between Wakefield and Lynnfield was defined April 2, 1870.

A portion of Stoneham on the east side was annexed to South Reading, April 5, 1856.

There are 94 streets, courts and avenues in Wakefield, covering over 40 miles in length.

Name changed from South Reading to Wakefield, June 30, 1868.

The High School Building lot on the corner of Common and Lafayette streets was purchased in 1871, and in size is 146 x 204 feet, and containing 28,154 sq. ft. Ground was broken September 16, 1871. Dedication occurred October 10, 1872.

The History of Reading, by the Hon. Lilley Eaton, was published in 1873. It embraces a very complete history of Wakefield from its settlement in 1639 to 1873.

The public streets of the town now known as Main, Lowell, Salem, Cordis, Pleasant, Mechanic, Eaton, Crescent, Water, Nahant, Oak, Albion, Railroad, Chestnut, Common, Church, Lafayette, Prospect, Cedar, Elm, Vernon, Pine and Greenwood, were given their names in 1847.

Streets Laid Out.

Greenwood street	in 1828
Crescent street	" 1838
Pleasant street	" 1839
Eaton street	" 1841
Chestnut street	" 1845
Railroad street	" 1845
Railroad, (south of depot)	" 1847
Wiley street	" 1849
Avon street	" 1850
Park street	" 1852
North Mechanic street	" 1852
Sweetser street	" 1852
School street	" 1852
Richardson street	" 1853
Melvin street	" 1853
Farm street	" 1853
Forest street	" 1853
Pearl street	" 1853
Gould street	" 1856
West Chestnut street	" 1856
Washington street (changed to Foundry in 1871)	" 1857
Lake street	" 1857
Yale Avenue	" 1866
Franklin street	" 1867
South Cedar street	" 1868
Bryant street	" 1869
Myrtle Avenue	" 1869
Centre street	" 1870
Traverse street	" 1870
Emerald street	" 1871
Fitch Court	" 1871
Lawrence street	" 1871
Highland street	" 1872
Cedar street	" 1872

Lake Avenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	in 1872
Valley street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1873
Highland street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1873
Hart street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1873
New Salem street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1874
West Water street, accepted	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1874
Pleasant street extension	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1875
Otis street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1875
Summer street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1875
Orchard street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1875
Cottage street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1875
Emerson street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1876
Beacon street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1876
Winn street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1876
Charles street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1876
Spaulding street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1878
Murray street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1878
Auburn street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1879
Otis street extension	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1880
Byron street	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1881
Central street	" 1881
Lincoln street	" 1881
Smith street	" 1881
Lakeside Avenue	" 1882



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❁ DEPARTMENT. ❁



EVERETT G. DALAND,

DEALER IN

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CLOTHING,

HATS & FURNISHINGS.

Reliable Goods sold at the Lowest Market
Prices for Cash only.

Wakefield Agent for BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS, MELROSE LAUN-
DRY, N. Y and S. I. DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors Ground in Oil and Japan, Dry Colors, Ready-Mixed Paints, Housekeepers' Paints (in small packages), Tube Colors, Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Carriage Painters' Supplies, &c., &c.

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Wooden Ware, Hardware and Housekeepers' Furnishings, Silver Plated Ware,

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Horse Clothing, Lap Robes, Harness and Carriage Dressing, Sheeps'-Wool Mats.

Patent Medicines,

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Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated

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Wakefield's Block.

Wakefield, Mass.

The Wakefield Water Co.,

WAKEFIELD, MASS.

DAVID H. DARLING, *President,*

CHAS. H. EVANS, *Treas.*

Office, Wakefield, No. 1 Wakefield's Block, up one flight.

Office, Stoneham, 84 Main Street, over Sanborn & Hill's Store.

Office Hours, Wakefield: From 7 to 9 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Office Hours, Stoneham: From 2 until 4 o'clock, P. M. on Thursdays, and from 7 until 9 o'clock, P. M. on Saturdays.

WATER RATES.

The Company have adopted the following rates until further notice:

Dwelling Houses.

	Annual Rates.
Occupied by one family, for the first faucet	\$6 00
For each additional faucet to be used by the same family	2 00
When a house is occupied by more than one family, and less than four, one faucet only being used for all, for each family	5 00
For the first water-closet	5 00
For each additional water-closet	3 00
For first bath-tub	5 00
For each additional bath-tub	3 00
For first faucet used for set laundry tub	5 00
For each additional faucet	2 00

Boarding Houses.

For the first faucet	\$10 00
For each additional faucet	3 00
For water-closet or bath-tub when used for boarders	10 00

Other charges as above.

Where two faucets are used, one for hot and one for cold water, both emptying into one bowl or sink, but one charge will be made for both.

Stores.

Occupied as office, shop, or similar purpose	\$6 00 to \$20 00
For each additional faucet	2 00 to 5 00
For water closet or urinal	6 00

Private Stables.

For first horse	\$5 00
For each additional horse	3 00
For first cow	2 00
For each additional cow	1 00

Hose.

For sprinkling streets, washing windows, and similar uses, to be used only on premises and street opposite, not exceeding two hours per day for six months in the year	\$5 00
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And for all other purposes and uses not enumerated in the foregoing rates, information can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Geo. W. Harrington, Supt.
Amos Hill, Agent, Stoneham Division.

Established in 1863.

EVERETT W. EATON,

Bank Building,

Opposite Upper Depot.

DEALER IN

Flour, Grain. Produce

AND

FINE GROCERIES.

We make special efforts to obtain Choice Butter and the best grades of Tea and Coffee.

Goods delivered in any part of Wakefield.

WM. B. JONES,
TAILOR,

Albion Street, - - - Wakefield.

Personal attention paid to the

STYLE AND FIT.

Every garment made under my special supervision in my own

WORK SHOP.

Always on hand a good assortment of

CLOTHS,

*Such as SUITINGS, OVERCOATS and TROW-
SERINGS, of the very latest style and
make, both Foreign and Domestic.*

REASONABLE PRICES

*and good Workmanship an assured character-
istic of this Establishment. My best ef-
forts are always to please those who
may favor me with their
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DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
SHERRY-WINE BITTERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

Cures Dyspepsia ;

Removes Dizziness ;

Strengthens the System ;

Gives you an Appetite.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS ARE IMMEDIATE.

Sold by Apothecaries and Druggists at

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The roots and herbs may be had in packages with full directions to prepare them, either with or without spirits, at

50 CENTS A PACKAGE.



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Also Dealer in and Agent for the Sale of

REAL ESTATE

*of every Description, and in all parts of Wake-
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WAKEFIELD, MASS.

LIBRARY LAMPS.

Just received a large assortment of

LIBRARY

AND

STAND LAMPS.

ALSO

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Decorated Dinner Sets

Of 115 pieces, which we are selling at the very low price of \$13.50 per set.

Also a full line of Brown Indus, Brown Cairo, and White Granite Ware, occupying the entire second and third floors of my store.

Also a full assortment of Choice, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

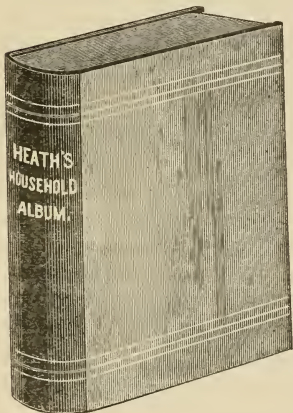
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Size of the album is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. Bound in either black, brown, red or blue, and will prove a most useful as well as ornamental article.

Sent post-paid, for 75 cents, by the manufacturer,

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Dealer in STATIONERY of all kinds at manufacturers' prices.

South Reading Mechanic and Agricultural Institution.

RAILROAD STREET, opp. Upper Depot.

Incorporated, 1833.

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Capital \$10,000.

Thomas Emerson, *President*.

Geo. O. Carpenter, *Vice-President*.

Thomas Winship, *Treasurer*.

Directors.—Jonathan Nichols, James F. Emerson, T. E. Cox, John D. Morton, Benjamin Cox, Eugene E. Emerson.

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Surplus, \$25,000.

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Cyrus G. Beebe, *President*, Thomas Winship, *Cashier*,
Directors.—Cyrus G. Beebe, Thomas Emerson, George O. Carpenter, James F. Emerson, Daniel G. Walton.

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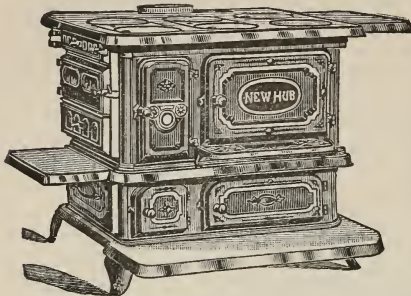
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Vice-Presidents, Jacob C. Hartshorne, T. J. Skinner.

Trustees, Cyrus Wakefield, W. S. Greenough, Everett Hart, A. W. Chapman, Thomas Emerson, T. J. Skinner, Joseph Connell, S. W. Abbott, C. F. Hartshorne, Geo. H. Sweetser, Wesley T. Harris, Geo. H. Maddock.

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The New Hub is made with Low Warming Closets. Low Reservoir for Hot Water, Cabinet Bases, and Water Fronts.

The New Hub has Hub Towel Dryer, Patent Reflex Grate, Large Broiling Door, Reed's Pat. Check Draft, Pat. Double Quick Damper, Oven Shelf for Basting Meats, Steel Finished Edges and Panels.

The Oven is the largest made. For Sale Everywhere. Descriptive Circulars sent on Application to the Manufacturers.

THE ANTHONY STEEL-PLATE FURNACE.

Made in Five Sizes for either Portable or Brick Set Form.

It combines every improvement found in other furnaces, besides, any new and valuable features peculiar to itself.

It is absolutely and permanently gas and dust tight: delivers a uniform degree of heat, without wasting any in the cellar, and can be run as easily as a parlor stove.

For Heating capacity, freedom from gas and ease of management The ANTHONY FURNACE is unsurpassed.

Special descriptive circulars and cuts sent on application to the manufacturers. We also make a full line of Parlor and Office Stoves.

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Smith & Anthony
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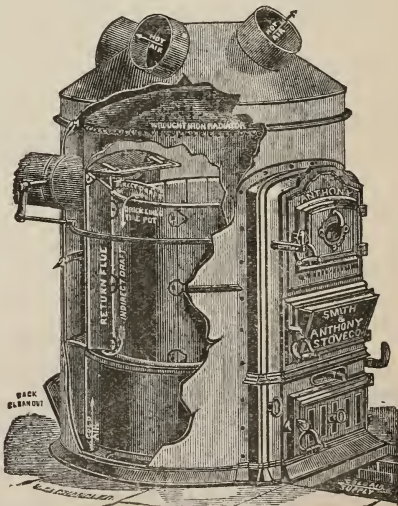
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For Sale Everywhere.

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Is one of the oldest business enterprises on the street—and we are here to stay. We have our living to get, and we would like to live well—not extravagantly, but decently well. In order to do this we must have the patronage of the citizens of our town and vicinity, and we embrace this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to friends, acquaintances and the public generally, to investigate our claims to your favors.

We have a large and carefully selected stock of woollens for custom clothing. We have, we think, the largest and freshest stock of hats, caps, and gloves, to be found in this vicinity. We have a nice line of men's under wear, men's woollen over shirts, white shirts, collars, cuffs, neck wear, hosiery, suspenders, mufflers, silk handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

We have a very large assortment of men's and youths' ready made Pantaloon, and also a good line of knee pants for the little boys, a good line of men's and boys' ready made suits, odd vests, cardigan jackets, overalls, jumpers, &c., &c.

We have a nice assortment of overcoats, which will be sold at a very low price. We haven't got the GALL to say that we can or will sell you better goods at lower prices than our neighbors. But we do say, and we mean it, that we will sell you as good goods at as low a price as the same quality can be sold for in Wakefield, Boston, or any other place in this community, and don't you forget what we say.

When we were prosperous, we loved to push on the reins, to make things move. We tried to be liberal. We certainly were not forgotten when the subscription paper was on the war path. We liked to see our beautiful town thrive and grow, and when we were away from town, we always loved to hear a good word spoken of our beloved adopted home. It is a gem in the crown that surrounds the head of the best state in the grandest country on this terrestrial Globe.

We were a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. We hope we shall not be considered egotistical, when we say we did our duty to the full extent of our ability. We went in 180 lbs. in our stocking feet, and came out weighing 135 lbs., and didn't lose a day's duty while we were in the service of OUR country. We cannot get a pension, and we don't expect a government office,—but, we would like to have the loyal liberty-loving patriotic citizens of Wakefield, come into our store and buy something, so that we can keep the commissary supplied with the necessities, yes, and occasionally, a few of the luxuries of life.

Don't forget that we shall be thankful for small favors. "Every little helps," as the old saying goes.

JOHN M. CATE, AGENT

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UTILITY, DURABILITY & ECONOMY COMBINED.

ELEGANT, USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

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For Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.

MATS.

Including all sizes, Plain, Fancy, Grooved, Striped and Bordered, Carriage Rugs, Lap Robes.

DIMENSION MATS.

For Churches, Schools, Hotels, Theatres, Street Cars, etc., etc.

Constantly in Stock, and Manufactured to Order,

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Real Estate and Insurance Agency,

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Real Estate bought and sold on Commission. Houses rented, and all business pertaining to Real Estate will receive prompt attention.

Insurance on all classes of property, effected, to any amount, in first-class companies, either Stock, or Mutual, on favorable terms. Policies written in this office, and losses promptly adjusted.

Established 1863.

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LOUIS MAAS, "The Miller pianos are, in my estimation, the finest now made."

CARLYLE PETERSILEA, "Have never known any pianos to stand so well in tune."

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Artist Grand — Parlor Grand — Pedal Upright
Upright—and—Square

PIANO-FORTES,

Will be sent Free to those who write for it.

Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Co.,

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Warerooms and Offices at 156 Tremont St.,
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The Wakefield Real Estate

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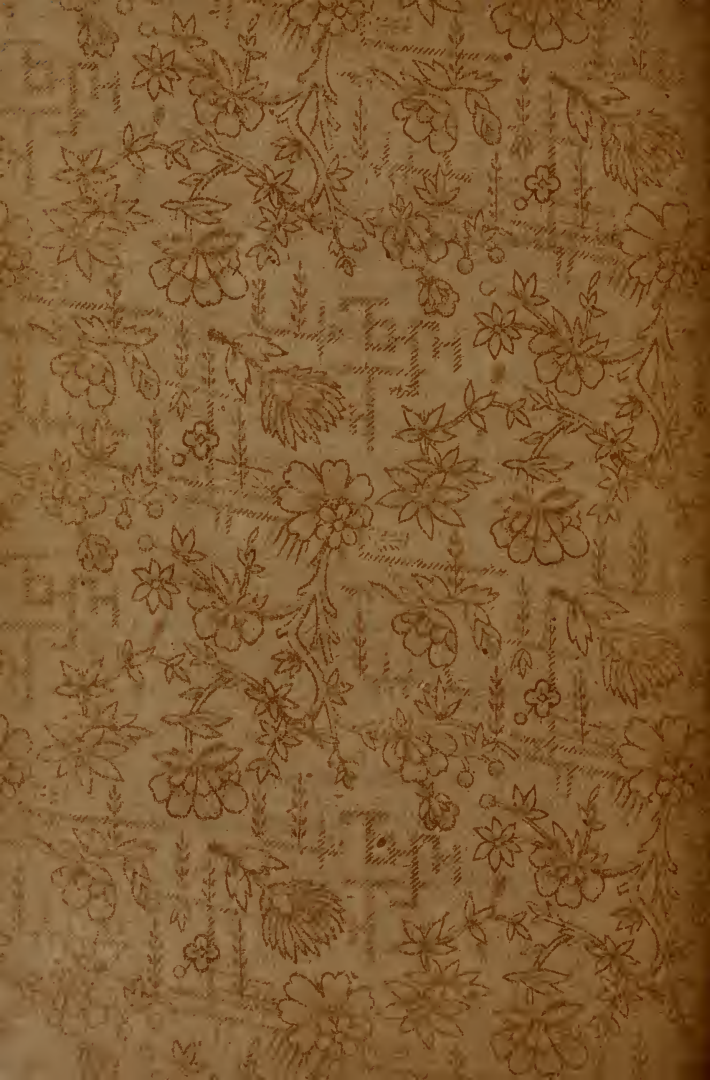
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